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REMOVAL NOTICE

THE NEW YORK OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO FLOOR A, PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO PLANT SOLD.

Adler & Oberdorf have purchased the plant of Michener Brothers & Co., at the corner of 46th St. and Packers Ave., in the Union Stockyards, for \$60,000.

CATTLE GOING NORTHWEST.

There will be a big movement of cattle from Texas and New Mexico to the summer grazing lands in Wyoming and Idaho this week. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is hurrying equipment to New Mexico and Texas for this purpose. They expect to transport 150,000 head to Delhart, Tex. From that point the animals will journey northward over the Colorado & Southern Railroad.

N. E. WILL RAISE CATTLE.

The re-establishment of the cattle raising industry in New England will result from the present high prices of beef, scores of farmers in the hill towns having announced their intention of raising stock since the recent upward turn of the market. There are thousands of acres of land in New England available for cattle raising, and an English syndicate has bought an immense tract in Maine for stock raising purposes.

MISSISSIPPI SUITS.

Within the next few weeks Attorney General McClurg will prepare the quo warranta declaration against the cotton oil mills of Mississippi for violating the new anti-trust law. Gen. McClurg has been notified by Senator Noel, the author of the new law, that the information against the oil mills will be forthcoming whenever necessary, and as it is desired to institute the proceedings in Hinds County, the declaration will be filed shortly before the convening of the July term of circuit court. Senator Noel says that he has obtained information other than that secured from Mr. Sykes, and he has no doubt that a conviction will result, if convincing proof of guilt will count for anything in the court trial.

INDICATIONS OF HOG SCARCITY

A Chicago commission firm recently made inquiry by postal throughout Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Nebraska in regard to the hog supply. The questions in order were as follows: First, how is the supply as compared with last year? Second, how will weights compare with last year? Third, is there enough feed to carry them over until another crop is made? Fourth, have farmers enough corn on hand to fatten swine right off, or will they be compelled to summer them on grass and wait for the next corn crop? Seventeen correspondents replied that more hogs were on hand and 469 that less were ready. As to weight, 462 replied that hogs are lighter than usual and 22 heavier. Concerning supplies 291 reported enough and 174 not enough. The last question was replied to by 202 correspondents that feed have to pasture the swine this summer. The conclusion to be reached, according to the commission firm giving out these figures, is that a considerable shortage in swine will be faced in all markets for the next few months.

SERIOUS MEAT QUESTION IN RUSSIA

There is in Russia at the present a serious meat question, the solution of which may exert some influence in America, for the exportation of meat has always a great deal to do with the condition and prices of home markets. Although, on account of international hatred, many British products are boycotted in Russia, the English do not boycott Muscovite articles. Representatives of the London Co-operative Society arrived recently in St. Petersburg to establish commercial relations with the agriculturists of the region, and they were to go from there to Moscow. At the same time, says the latest St. Petersburg correspondence, the butchers of Glasgow have addressed a circular letter

to the Russian breeders of the Warsaw district asking for samples of meat and lard. The prices they offer are much superior to the local ones, even after discounting the expenses for transportation, packing, etc. There is a steady increase in the exportation of Russian butter to England, recalling the prediction that Muscovite butter would prove a strong competitor of American butter on the British market. Swift refrigerator steamers, each with a capacity of ten thousand barrels of butter, depart every week from Reval for Hull. The headquarters of the Birout Society, the principal exporter of milk, cheese and butter from Russia, are at Kielzy, in the government of Kowno.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS CATTLE RECEIPTS

Domestic trade movements for the first quarter of 1902, compared with those for the corresponding period in 1901, are reported in the March summary of internal commerce by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. These figures seem to indicate a continued increase in the volume of representative branches of commerce.

The livestock movements exhibit the same general tendency, with some exceptions. For the first quarter of 1900 the receipts of five kinds of stock at the five leading markets of the interior were 7,412,703 head, for the first quarter of 1901 the receipts amounted to 7,646,572 head and for 1902, 7,831,882 head. The greatest percentage of gain among the five classes of stock was made in the receipts of calves. A comparison of receipts, shipments and consumption of calves brings to light the fact that the primary markets are cutting more deeply than usual into the younger classes of stock on the Western

farms and other areas of supply. The average weight of hogs at Chicago was 6 lbs. less than during March, 1901; at St. Joseph, 8 lbs. less; at Omaha, 12 lbs. less and at Kansas City, 19 lbs. less. The carload receipts of stock generally show an increase, except at Kansas City, where there was a decrease of 31 per cent. in the number of cars, compared with March, 1901. For the three months ended March 31 of this year Chicago received 75,814 cars of stock, and 69,563 for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, showing a gain of 6,251 cars and indicating that the Chicago supply is being kept up by the Central West and Northwest. Traffic in livestock compared for the first quarter of three successive years showed that for the first quarter of 1900 four markets received 122,392 cars, for 1901, the corresponding figure was 94,983 cars, and for 1902, 127,219 cars. There is, therefore, a material gain to the credit of Western livestock traffic thus far this year over either of the preceding two years, despite the Southwestern shortage of supply.

MONTANA'S BEEF OUTPUT.

During 1901 the net output of beef from Montana was 152,000 head, most of which went to eastern markets, but there were about 2,000 head shipped to Seattle. There were 5,843 head of strays recovered by the inspectors, 3,852 being paid for direct to owners, while the remaining 1991 went to owners. The Canadian stockmen have adopted a system of inspection patterned after Montana's, and last season made returns for 32 head of Montana strays marketed over the line.

SHEEP IN WASHINGTON.

The sheep industry is becoming one of the most profitable lines of business in Whitman County, Washington. Reports say that the sheep are in fine condition. The lambing season, now nearly over, has been successful and the increase of the flocks will be at least 115 per cent. The crop of wool is also expected to be very large, and the flocks are in the best of condition. They will be taken to the mountains for summer pasturage as soon as the shearing is done. James Campbell, of Pampa, who owns more than 7,000 acres of land, reports an increase of 115 per cent. and the lambs all healthy and strong.

HEAVY LAMBING.

The lambing season both in Oregon and in Idaho will cause some losses but the gen-Idaho has been very successful and flockmasters are in good humor. In Oregon increase will be about 90 per cent. Cold weather opinion is that increase will be fully 85 per cent. All the sheep interests in this section of the Northwest are prosperous. More sheep will be shipped from Oregon this year than for five years past if prices are right, as ranges are overcrowded and flockmasters are anxious to market the surplus. Oregon ranges alone have between three and four million sheep. Most of this stuff will go to Chicago, but the coast demand is growing stronger. Oregon cattle are in splendid shape and raisers expect good prices and a stiff demand from the corn belt.—Live Stock World.

DAVENPORT STOCKYARDS.

The Milwaukee Railway Company has decided to establish a stockyard in the west end of the city of Davenport, Ia., for the Davenport Slaughter & Rendering Co. This move will meet with general favor by shippers from all parts of the country. The Slaughter & Rendering Company started a dressed beef department in connection with its other business about six weeks ago and it has been so successful that the need of a stockyard became so apparent that the attention of the Milwaukee company was called to the matter, and Roadmaster C. H. Stockwell and Supt. A. E. Earling were in the city looking over the ground next to the plant of the Slaughter & Rendering Co. and it was decided to put in stockyards at once. The work of making the necessary survey for the yards has been ordered. The yards will be on the grounds of the Slaughter & Rendering Company, 1505 Buckingham road, and will cover an area of 500 feet by 100 feet. The yards will be

used for shipping purposes and as a general sales yard for stockmen. There will be sheep pens and every arrangement made for the handling of stock. There has been need of a stockyard in that part of the city for some time and the business of the slaughtering

GERMANY'S MARGARINE PRODUCTION

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner through the Department of State:

The Imperial Ministry of the Interior publishes statistics of German manufactures. Among these are the figures giving the production of oleomargarine during the year 1899 which amounted to 90,865 metric tons (equal

to 2,204 English pounds) in weight, valued at 76,125,000 marks (a mark is about 24c.). Above production comprised 64,750,000 marks' worth of raw materials, of which about 2-3 were imported, the imports almost totally coming from the United States (38,250,000 marks).

Among the raw materials used for this oleomargarine animal fat figures with 44,000,000 marks; vegetable oil with 14,000,000 marks.

NOVEL TUNNEL IN SWIFT'S NEW PLANT

Swift & Co. has begun excavating on a feature of the packing plant at Fort Worth, Tex., that is an innovation on all other packing plants in the world. It is a tunnel, communicating between the power house and each department of the plant. The tunnel will be 16 feet wide and 10 feet in height and will be below the basement floor of all buildings, the bottom resting on the rock stratum underlying the plant. It will carry steam, water, brine and refrigerating pipes to all the various departments, as well as

electric and telephone wires and pneumatic tubes.

Since 75 per cent of the steam generated in the power house is used in the fertilizer and tank departments, the advantage of saving steam in this manner can be readily understood. Its great advantage in the case of fire will be appreciated also.

The tunnel will be 400 feet in length, counting lateral branches, and will be constructed of concrete with iron beams and concrete arched roof.

MEASURES OF VALUE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Sooner or later Congress must be called upon to establish a system of weights and measures in the Philippines to replace the primitive and unsatisfactory methods that have been in vogue there for centuries. Quite naturally any legislation for the adoption of the metric system in this country, or for any modification of it, would be made to cover our insular territories and other possessions; but if some general legislation of that sort is not had soon, it will become almost absolutely necessary to fix some standards in the Philippines in conformity with our own or some other modern system. At present the extension of commercial intercourse between the United States and its Oriental dependency is attended with harassing inconvenience and considerable expense, growing out of the complicated scheme of measurement and values in the island.

The most ancient, and also the unit, of current commercial intercourse in the far East, is the Chinese liang, or ounce of "sycee" (more familiarly known in Eastern commerce as the tael), or fine, pure, uncoined silver in a lump or ingot, called a "shoe." As a measure of value, the liang, or tael, is one-third heavier than a United States ounce—sixteen liangs equal one kin, or a pound. A "shoe" usually weighs 50 liangs, or taels, but there are smaller "shoes" called tings, of four to six ounces of silver. The value of the liang, or tael, was set at one and one-third pounds avoirdupois in the earlier commercial movements between the British East India Company and China and the Philippines and other Eastern archipelagoes. The price of silver bullion regulates the value of the liang, or tael, at the time of the transaction.

The Haikwan, or custom house's tael is the standard weight and value recognized in the custom houses of the thirteen treaty ports

of China, and is also used among the Chinese and other Eastern traders and merchants in their commercial dealings in the Philippines. In March, 1902, United States Treasury valuations of the fluctuating currencies quotes the Haikwan tael at 68 (United States) cents' weight of "sycee."

The picul, or pecul, a weight not only common to the Philippines in its enormous hemp shipments, but throughout China and the East, is equal to 100 kin, or catties, equal to 133 1-3 United States pounds. The catty, also a common term in the Philippines, is a foreign name for the Chinese kin, or pound.

In addition to these weights and measures of commerce the Philippine people in their local transactions have their native measures in the sale of rice and paddy by the cavan, or caban, and its fractions (dry measure), as follows:

Four apatans, 1 chupa; 8 chupa, 1 ganta; 25 gantas, 1 cavan or caban; 1 ganta, 3 liters, or 3.1701 U. S. quarts.

The equivalents of which in United States measures are:

One apatan, 0.16875 of a pint; 1 chupa, 0.675 of a pint; 1 ganta, 2 quarts 1 2-3 pints; 1 gavan, or caban, 16 gallons, 3 quarts, 1 pint.

Illustrating the two systems, commercial and local, rice of foreign importation is weighed and quoted by the picul, or 137.9 U. S. pounds, subdivided as follows:

16 taels = 1 catty.

10 catties = 1 chinanta.

10 chinantas = 1 picul.

The native grain and liquid measures in the Philippines are:

1 cavan (dry) = 25 gantas = 75 litres.

1 cavan = 3.47 cubic feet.

1 ganta = 8 chupas = 3 litres = 2.724 quarts

1 chupa = 3-8 litre.

PRICES STATIONARY

Meat prices, wholesale, at the close this week are the same as at the close last week.

Movements of stock on hand are very slow. Consumption has been curtailed by prices and by the newspaper and political agitation.

The most interesting event of the week was the refusal by the packers to buy all the cattle offered in Chicago on Wednesday.

The various political clubs and officials making an investigation of an alleged "beef trust" are at a standstill. They find no evidence and but little testimony—that little from disgruntled, discharged employes of packing-houses.

The representatives of the packers declined to meet the representatives of a political club in a conference at Washington, and Attorney General Knox repudiated the attempted conference.

It was rumored that if pressed the packers would form a combine on the lines of the United States Steel Company, but this was denounced as absurd.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives refuses to report a bill which will open up the tariff question.

Bills offered in the Senate and House attacking packinghouse interests are slumbering in committees.

Indications are that prices will remain stationary or have periods of small fluctuations until about July 1, when grass-fed cattle will begin to come in.

After several weeks of senseless agitation the sensational class of newspapers and the petty politicians are beginning to ease up on their display of ignorance in matters pertaining to our food supply. They have made all manner of rash statements and have been met by counter-statements of the true situation. They are nearly at the end of their rope and unable to prove any of their charges.

Officials who have been drawn into the controversy will continue their work and it is to be hoped they will do it thoroughly that the public may learn, through them, the exact conditions surrounding the feeding, slaughtering and selling of meat products. As the price of meats will be comparatively high all summer, at least, it would be well to have the truth known so that the sellers of meat will not be continually hampered by those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain in the agitation.

FROM PRESIDENT SPOOR

In reply to a query, President Spoor, of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company, Chicago, Ill., says:

Your favor of April 19th requesting a comparative statement of the prices for the various grades of livestock in this market for this year and last is duly received, and in reply I attach hereto a statement showing the price paid for beef cattle, hogs and sheep on Wednesday, April 24, 1901, and Wednesday, April 23, 1902. We believe this short statement will give you a fair idea of the great increase in prices paid generally throughout the country for all classes of stock.

As to your second query relative to the percentage of the cattle receipts that were

available for slaughter, would say that a larger percentage has been either slaughtered here or shipped East for slaughter than was the case last year, in fact many cattle that would ordinarily be bought at this market by feeders have gone over the block, partly on account of the urgent demand for some kind of beef animals, and partially perhaps, owing to the disinclination of the feeders to take them out at the present prices owing to the high price of feed. In other words, thin feeders could be sold to the packers for higher prices than could be realized from the feeder buyers. Probably not to exceed 60 to 70 per cent as many feeders have gone back into the country from this market as during the past year.

The present high price of beef is due entirely to the short supply of cattle, caused by the drought of last summer and the increased price of corn, which prevented a large proportion of the small feeders from buying stock last year when cattle were selling cheap compared with the present prices. If the so-called beef trust had an existence, either in theory or practice, they would certainly have been able to have held down the price of stock on the hoof; this they could not do, notwithstanding it would have been a much easier matter to have controlled the prices on the hoof at the different markets than to have regulated the price of the product. There has been an increased consumption of meat on account of the prosperous times and good exports, and this, together with the admitted short supply and high prices of feed, surely accounts for the increased price paid for the live animals, and for the corresponding advance in the price of the product.

Yours truly,

J. A. SPOOR,
President.

BRADSTREETS.

Under the title "The Higher Prices for Meats," Bradstreets says:

"A deafening clatter has been and is being raised over the alleged exactions of the beef trust, so called, which has not been in any way lessened by the further advance shown by beef and similar products last week. The higher prices for poultry and other farm products have added fuel to the blaze which has been started by a number of papers who aim to tell a number of poorly informed people what they want to know instead of what actually exists. In the columns of these journals reasonable causes for the advances are generally ignored, and the sole aim seems to be to flay the octopus of the meat trust. Various state and national law officers are understood to have been stimulated to activity by the storm that has been raised, and even the endless chain letter cranks have sought to utilize that medium to the end that the general public may be asked to refrain from eating meat of any kind till the trust is brought to a realizing sense of its enormities. While from some points of view the abstention from or the curtailment of the meat diet in

the spring has some advantages, it seems to have not occurred to those advocating this plan of warfare that the retail butcher is likely to be the chief sufferer from the new method of trust treatment. Nor does it seem to occur to the trust hunters that as a plain business proposition this period of the year would be the least profitable time for the meat trust, if it exists, to advance prices unduly.

"The facts in the case seem to argue that the number of meat-producing animals in the country to-day is rather smaller in proportion to population than ever before.

"The change from free range to more expensive stall feeding which has occurred in the past twenty years has not been favorable to lower prices, and the claim is made, apparently with justice, that were it not for the development of modern slaughtering methods, involving the utilization of the entire animal, the cost of meat would be much higher than it is. With corn at 60c. per bushel instead of 20 or 30c., and other cattle food proportionately higher, there seems to have been little inducement for farmers to carry stock over the winter. The large cattle receipts of last fall and winter and the present small movement find confirmation here. With high prices for beef, consumption has in turn gone into hog products, poultry and other animal foods, with the result of depleting supplies all around. It is still too early to expect grass-fed cattle to appear on the market, and high prices are not improbable for some time to come. If for no other reason than that of animal food production, large yields of all the cereals, but especially of corn, are to be hoped for if meat prices next autumn and winter are not to reach prohibitive prices.

BOOMING CATTLE RAISING

From present indications livestock raising in the Northwest is expected to make such progress this year that a big increase in the facilities of the Twin City stock market will result.

Immigration agents and land men have been careful to instruct the farmers settling in the western sections of North and South Dakota to begin stock raising. It has been made plain to thousands of the newcomers that while grain is a reasonably sure crop on the Western lands, their annual income will be assured if they give considerable of their attention to stock.

In instances money has been lent ranchmen settling in the Dakotas and land companies are now at work on a scheme to test the artesian well possibilities in southern and western North Dakota in the hope that the same water supply can be obtained that many counties in South Dakota now have through numerous artesian wells.

Railroads building in the Dakotas this year will increase the volume of stock business done in the Twin Cities. The Soo's extensions will open up a new cattle country and the Missouri River line will divert to this market a large number of cattle shipments which have hitherto gone to Chicago.

CONVENTION

Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Dallas, Tex., April 28, 29, 30.

The re-union of the Confederate veterans is over, all but 15,000 of the 125,000 visitors are gone. If they had all gone there would be more room and comfort for the incoming delegates to the Convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, which met to-day. However, the Oriental Hotel was equal to the occasion and vacated the reserved rooms fast enough to take in the new visitors who arrived by every train after Saturday noon.

The Big Ones Arriving

The Committee on Rules came in a few days before and did important work in cutting out the pace for the convention. Col. E. S. Ready, last year's president of the association, and Mr. Wright, of Little Rock, showed by their tired look that something had been done. The chief discussions are taking place on the classification and grades of oils and the matter of the expulsion of members who will not submit their disputes to arbitration or who, having submitted them, will not accept the award. The division of sentiment is on the little phrase "Shall be expelled," instead of "May be expelled," as the rule now stands.

One of the first of the important parties to arrive was that of President Thornton. It reached Dallas Saturday from Atlanta over the Queen & Crescent Route and consisted of President E. A. Thornton, of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; Messrs. Montgomery, Floyd, Steve Thornton and Col. John F. Hobbs, editor of The National Provisioner. They found Dallas ready with open arms and no policemen in sight. Messrs. Sullivan (Alexandria), Lewis (Meridian) George, and others began to put in appearance until the convention roll was pretty full by opening time.

Things in Shape.

Col. Robert Gibson, the secretary and treasurer of the Association, had things in good shape for easy sailing—barring the usual rocks of the rules debate.

Thornton at the Wheel.

The morning session to-day was devoted to the usual routine—roll call, reading of the minutes (or dispensing with that reading), reports and adjournment. At the later session the convention sailed right into business with sleeves rolled up and gauge set. President Thornton held the helm steady and verified every one's confidence in him by ruling fair and steering right straight ahead. He is a very able and a remarkably clear-headed man and, having been in the cottonseed oil mill line for twenty-one years knows it "from A to izzard." His annual address was clear cut and nutshelled several propo-

sitions which, at first sight, seemed startling in their nature, but which, when thought out, contained a prognosis of the cotton oil mill situation which will be endorsed by future experience. They were in the nature of a prophecy to all interests in the cotton oil industry. I prefer to let his and other papers do their own talking by publishing them in full.

The present "merger" talk is exciting comment here among "merger" and the "outside" mill men and naturally so. It marks the turning point or gives direction to the future of the cottonseed and its products.

The Mills Have Done Well.

The mills generally have done well this year. That is due as much to less rate cutting and seed bushwhacking as to any one other cause. Another assistant has been a more uniform and a better system of selling the mill products. There never was any sound business reason back of the trade throat cutting business. This has been proven by conservative Georgia which, last season, found most of the cotton oil mills in the state either bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy and which have declared profitable dividends this season even though the average price paid for seed has been around \$15 per ton. Of course the price of oil has risen some but not enough to account for the difference in the average condition of the mills for the two seasons named.

A Problem of Buying and Selling.

If the crushers can systematize the purchase and the handling of the seed and so market the product of their mills without resort to the dangerous expedient of a war of rates a very high price could be paid the grower for his seed without imperilling the profit of the mill. The effort to save the factory's profit by paying a low price for seed discontents the farmer and causes him to both dump his seed in the comport heap, into livestock or in the ground raw for fertilizer and to harass the cotton oil interests with what he is pleased to call anti-trust legislation. It must be remembered that the "wool hat" element in the cotton growing states is potent and in a semi-billious condition when matters directly touch its pocket.

Opening the Farmers' Eyes.

The Agricultural Experiment stations, the daily newspapers and the natural "horse sense" of country people are teaching farmers that a ton of cotton seed makes about 40 gallons of cottonseed oil, and that this oil, at 35c. per gallon, is worth \$14. It does not take a great amount of intelligence to

suggest to him that after this \$14 worth of oil has been expressed from his ton of seed the original fertilizing value of those same seed remains in the cake and the hulls. This same "hayseed" may guess at or stumble across certain other information in regard to his seed. It is just as well for the factory end of the business to recognize these things and to allay suspicion by soothing the agricultural conscience with a comfortable price for his seed and, at the same time, induce him to divert his unsold surplus from the comport heap to the oil mill.

A Useless Waste.

Not 40 per cent. of the seed grown are crushed. Not 20 per cent. of the seed grown is needed for planting and farm exigencies. Where does the other unused and unneeded 40 per cent of seed go? Simply wasted in the ground as fertilizer or in feeding raw. Every ton so wasted carries, needlessly more than \$14 in oil value which is lost.

The mills found during the season just closed that \$12 seed was an impossibility. The lesson from this, if remembered will teach the moral. A better system for handling seed and for marketing the products of the mills must prevail if needless extravagance and unprofitable transactions are to be avoided.

Mutual Exchange.

It is unnecessary, for instance for Texas mills to scramble for seed far away from mill centers for the simple purpose of covering Texas' shortage of hulls for feeding purposes. By a system of equitable exchange other mills could lend Texas these in a fair exchange for some other product of the mill and so on. This is but one instance.

These things are drawn to the attention of the mill men for summer thinking in order that they may seriously consider them. Something should be done to equalize conditions.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is my pleasure to greet you on the occasion of this our annual meeting and to congratulate you on the passing of another successful season since last we met in New Orleans, and to make to you this my annual report as secretary and treasurer of your association.

In looking back over the proceedings of our annual meetings for the past five years, and the workings of our association, it affords me great pleasure to be able to say that in many ways we have been most successful and

have laid the foundation and plans for still greater success and perfection.

Organizing our association in 1897 at Nashville, Tenn., with some forty members we have gradually, year by year, increased our membership, until we now have some two hundred and eighty members, all of whom at some one or other of the meetings have mingled together, getting better acquainted, talking over business affairs and methods, deriving more or less valuable information and benefits through an interchange of practical experiences, and bringing about that good feeling of confidence conducive to a more harmonious conduct of business relations, and this has been chiefly brought about by holding our annual meetings as we do in different sections and places, thereby giving each section the advantage of a larger local attendance and getting better acquainted not only at home, but with those in attendance from other sections.

That these meetings have been pleasant and enjoyable no one who has attended can dispute, and from their very nature and surroundings every cottonseed crusher should look forward with pleasant anticipation to each succeeding meeting when we can all mingle together again as one brotherhood, engaged in one of the grandest manufacturing enterprises of the whole South, which, taken together with the numerous offsprings born of its success, naturally makes one feel proud and exultant over what it has accomplished in so short a time.

On the business side we have formulated and put in practice for the government of transactions in our products a set of rules, that have proven partially successful in their efficacy in settlement of differences that have arisen between buyers and sellers, and which we hope at this meeting further to perfect, and make more effective in the conduct of our business.

The next matter that I think needs our attention is a more perfect system of arbitration with rules to govern, and a standard form of blanks on which to submit cases so that parties to it can more comprehensively submit their claims, and get them decided promptly, and in cases that are arbitrated which are sometimes unsatisfactory to one of the contestants there should be a committee on appeals of, say three members, to whom such appeals could be referred with power to review the case on submitted briefs or statements for a final decision, or to have such appeals referred to the executive committee for a final decision, this is intended to apply where there is no regularly organized board of trade with such rules and committee provided for.

In the absence of a personal settlement, arbitration properly performed is certainly much preferable and more expeditious than a resort to the courts, and in many cases could be avoided if parties at issue would more promptly consider complaints when made, and personally undertake to settle them in a friendly amicable way, but unfortunately in many cases no attention is paid to complaints or claims until the claimant is forced to call for arbitration, or resort to the courts, this should not be, nor would it be if settlements are undertaken promptly by both parties, when the results would be much more satisfactory to each of them.

I fear it is needless for me to again take

up your time with suggestions on the gathering of statistical information as to seed receipts, and stock of products on hand, or to be sold during the crushing season, my experience in efforts to get this information from the mills has been so unsuccessful that I have despaired of ever overcoming the objections of the mill men to giving it to me, although I have promised to keep such information strictly personal, and in no instance to give it out, except in the aggregate, even under those promises my efforts have been of little avail, and has prevented my making such reports during the crushing season that a great many members would like to have received.

The matter of oil mill insurance has been under consideration heretofore by our members, but without any tangible results. Now that we are confronted with material advances in rates would it not be advisable to again take this matter up and formulate some plan, which when perfected, would give protection in the future at reasonable cost? In this connection you will notice that we have secured a paper on the subject of "Mutual Insurance" from Mr. Walker, who is thoroughly posted in the workings and benefits of such protection, and I trust some good results may obtain therefrom.

I beg to call your attention to the bill now pending in Congress proposing unjust taxation and discrimination against manufacturers of oleomargarine and butterine, in this we are vitally interested and I would suggest

the appointment of a committee to consider and report, as to what we should do to assist in the defeat of this measure. Our friends in Congress are doing heroic work in the defense of our interests in this matter, and we should do what we can to help them in the good fight.

There is another very important matter that I think should have your attention, that is the coming World's Fair Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. By the judicious expenditure of a reasonable amount of money we should be able to show to the world what is being obtained from the crushing of cottonseed, to what uses its several products are put, their value and importance from a commercial standpoint. This would seem to be our golden opportunity to reach all quarters of the globe, and by some good missionary work demonstrate the many uses, both domestic and foreign for our cottonseed oil, cake and meal.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to thank you one and all, and to assure you of my appreciation of the many acts of kindness to me personally and the support you have so heartily given me at times in the performance of my official duties, and if thought best for the good of the association to continue me in office, I will with your support strive at all times to the best of my ability to build up our association and make it a nucleus around which we can all combine and work to attain the good results sought for by its organization.

GREAT YARDS AT HERRS ISLAND

Final contracts have been awarded for 3,000,000 feet of timber and lumber for the Pennsylvania stockyards now in course of construction on Herrs Island near Pittsburgh. The new yards, which are to supplant those at East Liberty, will occupy almost the entire island.

Simon O'Donnell, superintendent of the East Liberty stockyards, and L. V. Morris, assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, recently visited the stockyards in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other cities. From this tour grew the plan which is now being carried out at Herrs Island, and which will embody the adoption of the best points in the yards visited.

It will be six months at least before the new yards are ready for use. The work now going on comprises chiefly the filling up of the level of the land so as to create a surface 30 feet above "pool full" in the Allegheny. This will call for 400,000 cubic yards of soil, the earth being taken from excavations in the city and later will come from outside points not yet decided upon.

This island is 3,000 feet in length and 600 feet wide and is bisected by Bridge street, the approach to the Thirtieth street bridge and the bridge leading across the back river to Ohio street, Allegheny. Below this is a triangular space 1,200 feet long and will be filled with tracks, aggregating five miles in length, or sufficient for 300 cars. Above Bridge street the space will be devoted entirely to cattle sheds, save a strip on each side occupied by double tracks which belt the island and make connections with all rail-

ways. From the West Penn road a bridge will lead to the foot of the island, and from the head of the island the bridge will lead back to the mainland, where connection with the Junction Road tracks is possible. On the river side will be the unloading chutes and on the opposite side the loading chutes. The connecting bridges will be double-track steel structures, and the trackage system is designed to handle all the stock traffic that can arise without confusion or delay.

The cattle sheds will cover 15 acres, and these will be 20 to 30 feet high to insure light and ventilation. All are to be built of wood with gravel roofing. This material has been decided upon as more permanent than metal in the Pittsburgh atmosphere. The space devoted to streets and alleys among the sheds will be paved with vitrified brick.

On Bridge street will be erected a substantial stock exchange building, 100x100 feet in area, with an exchange floor containing 30 offices for the accommodation of stockmen and brokers. This hotel and exchange building will embrace every modern convenience, and will represent an outlay of \$30,000.

It is the intention to hasten the completion of the work so as to have everything done by the advent of winter.

The approach to the island from the west will be over the Pennsylvania Lines and West Penn, and the eastern outlet will be via West Penn to the main line, Pennsylvania Railroad, at Blairsville Intersection. The Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh & Western are accessible via the Junction Road.

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PASSED CONGRESS

ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT

The anti-oleomargarine bill has passed both houses of Congress and is now in the hands of the President. It remains to be seen whether he will sign or veto this vicious, un-American and revolutionary piece of legislation.

The bill has had a troublous time this season. Introduced in the House it passed that body on February 12. The Senate passed it with amendments on April 3. The House amended the Senate amendments and again passed it on April 24. The Senate agreed to the House amendments and finally passed it on April 28.

The final passage in the Senate was marked by a sharp interchange of parliamentary moves. Senator Teller, of Colorado, proposed an amendment aimed at the dairy trust and after two days' work succeeded in getting a vote on it. The amendment was lost. Senator Proctor, in charge of the bill, moved to non-concur. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, moved to concur in the House amendments and this was done. If signed by the President the law will go into effect July 1 of this year.

The bill as passed is as follows:

The Bill.

An act to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine, and to impose a tax, provide for the inspection, and regulate the manufacture and sale of certain dairy products, and to amend an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation, process, renovated, or adulterated butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such State or Territory or the District of Columbia, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory or the District of Columbia, enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

Sec. 2. That the first clause of section 3 of an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, be amended by adding thereto after the word "oleomargarine," at the end of said clause, the following words:

"And any person that sells, vends, or fur-

nishes oleomargarine for the use and consumption of others, except to his own family table without compensation, who shall add to or mix with such oleomargarine any artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, shall also be held to be a manufacturer of oleomargarine within the meaning of said act, and subject to the provisions thereof."

Section 3 of said act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "Provided, further, That wholesale dealers who vend no other oleomargarine or butterine except that upon which a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound is imposed by this act, as amended, shall pay \$200; and such retail dealers as vend no other oleomargarine or butterine except that upon which is imposed by this act as amended, a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound shall pay \$6."

Sec. 3. That section 8 of an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That upon oleomargarine which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of 10 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound: Provided, when oleomargarine is free from artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow said tax shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps; and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by this section."

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of this act "butter" is hereby defined to mean an article of food as defined in "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886; that "adulterated butter" is hereby defined to mean a grade of butter produced by mixing, re-working, reburning in milk or cream, refining, or in any way producing a uniform, purified, or improved product from different lots or parcels of melted or unmelted butter, or butter fat, in which any acid, alkali, chemical, or any substance whatever is introduced or used for the purpose or with the effect of deodorizing or removing therefrom rancidity, or any butter or butter fat with which there is mixed any substance foreign to butter as herein defined, with intent or effect of cheapening in cost the product or any butter in the manufacture or manipulation of which any process or material is used with intent or effect of causing the absorption of abnormal quantities of water, milk, or cream; that "process butter" or "renovated butter" is hereby defined to mean butter which has been subjected to any process

by which it is melted, clarified or refined and made to resemble genuine butter, always excepting "adulterated butter" as defined by this act.

That special taxes are imposed as follows:

Manufacturers of process or renovated butter shall pay \$50 per year and manufacturers of adulterated butter shall pay \$600 per year. Every person who engages in the production of process or renovated butter or adulterated butter as a business shall be considered to be a manufacturer thereof.

Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter shall pay a tax of \$480 per annum, and retail dealers in adulterated butter shall pay a tax of \$48 per annum. Every person who sells adulterated butter in less quantities than ten pounds at one time shall be regarded as a retail dealer in adulterated butter.

Every person who sells adulterated butter shall be regarded as a dealer in adulterated butter. And sections 3,232, 3,234, 3,235, 3,236, 3,237, 3,238, 3,239, 3,240, 3,241, and 3,243 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are, so far as applicable, made to extend to and include and apply to the special taxes imposed by this section and to the person upon whom they are imposed.

That every person who carries on the business of a manufacturer of process or renovated butter or adulterated butter without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000; and every person who carries on the business of a dealer in adulterated butter without having paid the special tax therefor, as required by law, shall, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for each offense.

That every manufacturer of process or renovated butter, or adulterated butter shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories, and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of material and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number of his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue and in a penal sum of not less than \$500; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required at the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That all adulterated butter shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all sales made by manufacturers of adulterated butter shall be in original stamped packages.

(Continued on page 25.)

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS PROVISIONS

Chicago stocks 43,380 tcs. contract lard (decrease for the month 12,200 tcs.); 19 3-8 million pounds short ribs (decrease about 5,000,000 pounds); 47,845 bbls. pork (decrease 3,000 bbls). World's visible supply of lard reported decreased for month 36,000 tcs., against 26,000 tcs. last year, same time. This decreased supply, in combination with to-day's smaller receipts of hogs and 5@10 higher prices for them, sent the markets for the products early to-day 25 higher for pork, and 15 points for lard; there was afterwards frequent changes.

COTTONSEED OIL

The sharp advance in lard to-day, which was based upon the reports of materially decreased stocks for the month and a falling off in receipts of hogs, enhances the confidence over cotton oil, which would be even higher if there was material demand; sale in New York of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, June delivery, at 46; further bid and 46 1-2 asked; May delivery at 45 1-2@46.

TALLOW

Strong; city, hhds., held by some melters to 6 7-8; nothing done over 6 3-4, and probably more could be bought at 6 3-4; weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city were made at 6 3-4.

LATER.—Resale, 100 hhds. city tallow at 6 3-4, 250,000 lbs. oleo stearine at 13 1-4 and a small lot oleo stearine in Chicago at 13 1-4.

OLEO STEARINE

No change in market conditions from our review.

A GREAT CATTLE COUNTRY

The entire province of Puerto Principe constituting the centre of the island, was once a vast cattle ranch. Now the territory that once swarmed with sleek cattle and horses is virtually deserted. Before the ten years' war, it is estimated that there were two million head of cattle in Puerto Principe, and before the last war one million. The market was largely in Cuba and other West Indian islands. The two wars have destroyed all the cattle and nearly all the horses. Since the last war 563,344 cattle have been shipped into the island, of which total the United States furnished 135,453.

The Cubans are not blind to the opportunity offered by the abandoned ranches now that peace has come to stay. Many are going into cattle raising and I hear from them that they expect to make 50 and 75 per cent. profit.

It is undoubtedly one of the finest pasture and breeding countries in the world. The wild grasses that grow here are very nutritious, much more so than ours. But there are also thousands of acres planted with Guinea and Parana grasses, and these are depended on to fatten cattle. Every hour of the day you hear the musical voices of the grass peddlers going about the city, and all the horses and cattle of the people are fed on it, oxen and all, and kept in splendid condition. The Guinea grass is as high as a horse's back, and Parana about two feet and a half, and I have been informed that a caballeria of land, 33 acres and a third,

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will fatten from 21 to 25 cattle. The pasture land can be had in large and small tracts for from \$3 to \$10 per acre. The ranches are all well watered and possess the most fertile land in the world for agricultural purposes.

The cattle and horses multiply rapidly. There are no storms or blizzards or droughts to destroy them. It is the finest climate in the world, winter and summer. I was informed by the president of a steamship line that cattle can be shipped from there to New York and Boston cheaper than they can be brought from the West and South and railroads are building all through the province.

The natives are natural cattle and horse men. They love ranch life, and two or three men will handle more than a thousand cattle, and do it well. The only objection I have ever heard to the country for cattle ranches was that the grass was so high they would have trouble in finding the cattle to round up, but fencing settles that question. This is to be the headquarters and shop location of the Cuban Central Railroad, and the era of development under the splendid leadership of Wm. Van Horn will work wonders in this land and increase values rapidly.

LONG ISLAND CATTLE RAISING

Of late there seems to be a decided revival of interest in the raising of livestock on Long Island. The farmers are beginning to realize that in the near-by New York they have one of the greatest markets in the world for anything that they produce on Long Island. They realize that in the matter of selling perishable goods, such as butter, eggs and milk, they have a decided advantage over those whose farms are more remote from this great centre of population and trade. Consequently the observant traveler over Long Island cannot help noticing the increase in the number of live animals on the farms. Cattle and sheep are grazing on hillsides and in meadows which have for years scarcely paid for the tax on them, because they have been neglected. Great flocks of healthy fowl are seen in the barnyards and running wild in field and the edges of the woodland. There are more than a few quite extensive and elaborate poultry farms, some of which are devoted to the production of the breed most profitable as egg-producers, others to the special line of breeding chicks and fowls for the markets, and still others where none but birds of high degree, the blooded stock, may be seen.

There are some farms, of course, where livestock has received due attention for years and these are getting famous. One such is the Beacon farm, on Eaton's Neck. Here are

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many broad acres of grazing land, plenty of fresh water, woodland and stream, natural features which have been helpful in giving the farm a great reputation. The name of the farm, as may be imagined, is an appropriate one. The great Eaton's Neck Light-house, one of the most important on the Sound, is in close proximity to the Beacon farm fields. The cattle graze almost under its shadow, in daytime and by night the rays of light flood the fields.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	10,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	100	3,000	...
Omaha .....	...	6,000	...
St. Louis.....	...	...	...

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

Chicago	18,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	4,000	4,500
St. Louis.....	2,000	3,500	500

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Chicago	3,000	18,000	8,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	4,000	12,500	2,000
St. Louis.....	2,700	5,500	2,000

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

Chicago	18,000	35,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	11,000	2,000
Omaha	3,500	11,000	500
St. Louis.....	2,500	4,500	500

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

Chicago	6,000	30,000	9,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	10,000	3,000
Omaha	1,500	7,500	2,000
St. Louis.....	1,500	4,500	3,000

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Chicago	1,000	18,000	4,000
Kansas City.....	1,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	600	8,000	2,000
St. Louis.....	800	3,000	200

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The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

A SENSELESS AGITATION

The agitation in Congress against the meat interests is unfortunate inasmuch as it is based upon a visionary base and is actuated by the desire of certain politicians to seek popular favor.

The livestock raisers are getting the prices for their cattle which make them prosperous after years of waiting. These same prices have, as a consequence, shoved up the prices of meat. Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, has moved a bill to take off the existing duties on meats. Does he imagine that packers could pay the Georgia farmers the present prices for beeves if such a contingency as the removal of the duty on meats would lower the price of meats in the consumptive market? As a farmer's Congressman he would overshoot his mark. Beeves cannot be up and meat down. Such a condition is impossible. But will such an act of Congress produce cheaper beef of the same grade?

Grass-fed beef is cheap enough in this country, because range cattle are relatively cheap. The butcher does not care to buy such meat because his customer does not care to eat it. The cattle of Australia are grassers, so are those of South America. The quality of the meat produced from them is seen in the fact that American export meat brings nearly 40 per cent. more in the free markets of London than do the frozen beef of Argentina or that of the Antipodes. Our people would no more care for the meat of such cattle brought in here than they do for that of the same grade killed in this country. Cuba has no cattle for her own people and Mexico could not send us enough to make a dent in the market. Canada sells her cattle in London and cannot take less than we do for our own sold in England.

The above are the bare facts of the case. So what purpose can Congress serve by any agitation of our legislation on the subject. It is a pleasant political theme for extreme free trade Congressmen. Throwing down the bars on the beef question will not make beef one cent cheaper.

Foreign nations have to put up their tariff bars against our meats. The herds and flocks of the world are available for them to buy, but they prefer the meats of the United States though higher. These same outside cattle and meats of which we now hear Congressmen talk so glibly meet us elsewhere unhampered and are rejected.

Senator McLaurin and Congressman Livingston may need political thunder just at

this time but the meat question is a poor theme for success.

The hope of the South lies in its industrial development. The livestock and meat packing industries are great factors to this end. It ill becomes Southern Congressmen to throw down these instruments at a time when the stock grower is putting it up to the packer, and the Southern stockman at that.

SHIPS AT SEA

The fallacies and illogic of the present system of trading through indirect sources to reach what should be a direct trade is becoming more and more apparent to the merchantile mind.

The roundabout way of trade was an old convenience incidental to the sailing vessel and other inconveniences. We have got around to the point where a shipment has to face close competition of direct trade and when it has to be transmitted through half a dozen agencies and mediums to reach the proper transportation to its destination that shipment has an interim embargo of freights and handling which it cannot stand and which handicap it at all points and finally wipe it out.

"In British bottoms shall British trade be borne" has been the axiom of the English East Indiaman and his successor. To this end Britain has strained every energy by subsidy or otherwise to carry her commerce wherever under the Union Jack. France awoke early to the same duty and Germany has joined the group of ship-subsidy nations.

In bottoms which go direct to foreign ports—even and more especially to those just open or opening—the chances of profitable and permanent trade are better assured than by the old round-about way. The manufacturing merchant has the margin between the cost price and the price at the port of consumption reserved to himself as a basis of competition instead of losing it in en route charges on a meandering invoice or bill of lading. Ship subsidy of the proper kind turns upon the sea trade scouts which pilot a nation's commerce into new foreign ports. They advertise the nation's flag, its power and its goods. They leave to the subsidizer's merchants all of their increments of profit as a fund in store for the keen battle of competition.

An industrial and exporting nation like ours needs as much the subsidized ocean freighter to push out its output as it needed the subsidized and land-grant railway which pushed into the untenanted prairie and forest to develop our national nerve and strength at home. The subsidized freighter bearing the flag at sea is a proper echo to the whistle of the Western steam engine which rolls its freight to the coast.

Ships at sea—merchantmen—complete our system of transportation and distribution.

STEPPING PAST THE MIDDLE-MEN

The best evidence that an oppressive concert does not exist between the larger packers is the fact that the prices for the chief products of the factory are so low as to make it unprofitable for smaller concerns which have not the dozen or more of auxiliary factories to work up the products—to profitably exist as slaughtering and limited packing concerns. The competition is so close and the margin of profit so narrow that it is freely asserted, the larger concern's profits existed alone in the value of hoofs and horns and in the rebates on the regular freight rates.

There are, by the score, fewer small abattoirs in this country than there were ten years ago. The tendency, therefore, is to the big factory and to the ultimate annihilation of the smaller abattoirs, unless the system of killing and marketing the meat and provision business of this country.

When the real profit of the packing house is in fabricating the by products of the slaughterhouse there is little chance of the small killer prospering on the main product of his floor unless he can make a profitable disposition of his waste. The small slaughtering is a trade sandwich in a temple grind between the consumptive demand below and the pressing competition above him. The outlook of the smaller man is not inviting. The exigencies of trade cause the bigger ones to press past him to the public.

BIG ARMY BEEF PRICES

The British war office paid 22c. per pound to the South African Cold Storage Company for fresh meat and 18c. per pound for frozen meat for the army operating against the Boers. Our government paid our packers less than 8c. per pound for refrigerated beef delivered in Cuba and less than 9c. per pound for frozen beef delivered in the Philippines. There is a difference. The meat our contractors supplied was the best American corn-fed and hand finished prime stuff, much better than that supplied to the British soldier in South Africa. The British War Office reports the sale of \$1,482,540 worth of "cattle captured in the field." But it is not stated whether the government sold these cattle to the pampered South African Cold Storage Company or whether this contractor again put the meat of these cattle into the soldiers' mouths at 22c. per pound. Why should "cattle captured in the field" be sold? If such prices and such transactions were connected with the Commissary Department of the United States Army.

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

POTASH AND ITS USES IN THE SOAP TRADE

(Continued from April 26.)

With regard to the manufacture and source of supply, recent years have seen a great change in methods of procedure. Potashes derived from burning of wood, bid fair to take their place as exhibits in archaeological museums if the newer sources of supply continue to turn out the product at the present rate; that is, speaking from an export point of view. No doubt the black ash of America, produced from wood will long continue to find local application after its importance as a raw material for European potash manufacturing has entirely ceased, a denouement which seems to be impending. In connection with this question of black ash from America, a recent writer in the "Journal" of the Imperial Institute was somewhat wide of the mark when he expressed the opinion that Rhodin's process for extracting potash from felspar would hardly affect the position of this black ash as the raw material for the English potash manufacture. Without here wishing to express an opinion one way or the other as to the prospects of the felspar process, it is permissible to point out that the importance of black ash as a raw product has very sensibly declined since the discovery of the Stassfurt deposits, which took their place as raw material for the manufacture of caustic and carbonate. We do not say that the import of black ash has by any means ceased, but that it is quite erroneous now-a-days to look upon it as the principal source of refined potash. In industrial chemistry changes are apt to be rapid and often startling, and it need, therefore, cause little surprise that the Stassfurt deposits have, to a large extent, been superseded of late years by carbonate of potash, prepared from the residual products of the beet sugar industry of Germany. The high price of potash in the early part of last year was due, in a great measure, to a diminished output from this source, owing to uncertainty as to the arrangements regarding the sugar bounties, a subject engrossing politicians a good deal at the present time, but into which we cannot be expected to enter. In addition to this, there was also some difficulty regarding water carriage from remote districts, owing to drouth. More than one British chemical merchant found himself in dire trouble at the time, owing to his inability to supply soapmakers with the potash for which they had contracted, and a good deal of use was made of the unforeseen contingency clause in the contract notes. At present, as we have said above, the conditions are entirely changed, and there is no difficulty in getting supplies at remarkably low rates. Further, now that Russia and Italy are numbered among the sugar-producing countries, potash appears likely, in the no distant future, to become almost a drug on the market; indeed, already the Russian output of potash has become considerable, and it may be considered as the principal factor in the recent decline in price a decline which, however much it may gladden the heart of the soapmaker, is hardly calculated to bring unalloyed feelings to the producer thereof. With regard to the German deposits of potash referred to above, perhaps a word of explanation is due as to their nature. They consist chiefly of the sulphate and chloride, occurring, however, not by any means as pure salts, but in association with salts of soda and magnesia, from which they are separated by chemical means, a good deal of the material being also sold as it is, for manual purposes. With regard to the destination of the chloride of potassium, it appears that America is the largest buyer, Germany, the United Kingdom and France following in the order given. In referring to the sources of potash, the suint, or washings of sheep's wool, calls for mention, a considerable quantity of crude carbonate being ob-

tained from this source, where facilities for its extraction and sale exist. With regard to the manufacture of potash as a branch of the alkali trade, it has never assumed anything like the proportions of the soda industry, although, with respect to methods of procedure, there is little difference. The Leblanc process is as applicable to the manufacture of carbonate and caustic potash from the chloride, as it is for the corresponding salts of soda, though there are certain difficulties in the carrying out of the various operations, which assume a greater degree of prominence in the case of potash. With regard to the ferric oxide process of making caustic soda from carbonate of soda, as adopted by Brunner, Mond & Co., and Messrs. Crossfield, we do not know whether this has been tried in the caustic potash manufacture, though the statement of claim in the original patent refers to potash as well as soda. Here these notes must come to a conclusion; their presentment seems to be justified on the ground that the subject matter has but rarely formed the basis of a special article, though, of course, under the title chosen, the present effort, from the essay point of view, must necessarily be somewhat scrappy and superficial. Such as it is, however, it is given with the hope that it will not prove without interest to our readers.—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Exhauster or Extractor

CHEMIST, MEMPHIS, TENN.—A very simple and convenient form of exhauster, adapted either for extraction or reprecipitation, consists of two glass tubes, the wider of which is drawn out at one end. The narrower and somewhat shorter tube fits into the outer one with much margin, and is also drawn out in such a way as to allow the end to protrude from the drawn-out end of the wider tube when the smaller is inserted therein. At the point where the outer tube commences to contract it is indented on opposite sides, by which means two edges are formed within the tube which serve as supports for the narrower tube. The indentations may be made by gently pressing each side of the tube when red hot with a pair of crucible tongs. The inner tube serves to contain the substance to be exhausted. The lower drawn-out end of the wider tube is fitted by a cork to the flask containing the volatile solvent, while the upper end is connected with a condensing arrangement. This apparatus you can easily make yourself and serve all practical purposes for your material to be extracted.

Butter Oil

J. C. J.—Butter oil is simply the highest grade of cottonseed oil and is not as you infer an oil made from butter. This oil derived its name from the fact that it is the grade of oil used in making factitious butter or butterine. The oil is mild, bland and odorless and is in every way suitable for the manufacture of this article. Butter oils are made from a very high grade of crude cottonseed oils and the crude oil from which butter oil is to be made is always selected with great care and refined very carefully.

Absolute Pressure

MECHANIC, SALEM, MASS.—By absolute pressure is meant the pounds per square inch above a vacuum, and, as steam gauges are adjusted so that the 0, or zero mark, represents the atmospheric pressure, it is necessary to add 14.7 pounds to the gauge pres-

sure in order to convert it into absolute pressure.

Anhydrous Ammonia, Etc.

J. C. D., PASSADENA.—(a) Commercial liquid ammonia is commonly known as ammonia water and in olden times was known as "spirits of hartshorn." It is in reality a solution of ammonia gas in water. Its usual strength is 26 degrees Baume and is known as 26 degree ammonia. (b) The other commercial preparation of ammonia is liquid anhydrous ammonia, and it is entirely different from the ordinary ammonia. The difference between the two is that the liquid anhydrous ammonia is the pure, dry, ammonia gas compressed to a liquid, while the 26 degree ammonia is simply a solution of the ammonia gas in water.

Meat Canning

RIALTO, DENVER, COL.—(1) Practically all the canning nowadays is done by what is known as the Appert process. By consulting your back files you will find that we have already published the process of putting both Vienna and Oxford sausages in cans. (2) The price of the book, "The Manufacture of Sausages," the only book on this subject printed in English, is \$2; we will send you this book postpaid upon receipt of price. (3) We would by no means advise it; we have written you upon this subject.

Tankage and Blood Analysis

PACKER, LOUISVILLE, KY.—(1) The price for making a determination of nitrogen (ammonia) in blood or tankage is \$5. The same price also is made for the determination of phosphoric acid alone, but where these two substances are determined together the price is \$7.50. We can give you the result within a few days after receipt of the sample. (2) By improved modern methods of rendering, the percentage of ammonia in hog tankage is raised to 16 to 17 per cent., while at the same time the amount of grease or fat left in the tankage is reduced to four or five per cent., a vast improvement over the old methods of rendering and producing tankage.

Yields of Stearic and Oleic Acids

"TALLOW."—The yields of these materials from the saponification of tallow by lime depends upon the hardness or titre of the tallow employed for distillation purposes, as well as the freshness of the tallow. Around 42 to 44 per cent. of each is regarded as a fair yield of each. The yield of glycerine from tallow is from 8 to 9 per cent., also depending upon the freshness of the material used and upon the skill of the operator in manipulating the autoclave and the resultant saponification products.

OLEO PAYS TRIBUTE.

From Commissioner Yerke's statement, it is observed that the output of oleomargarine is annually increasing. In this there was shown an unexpected increase in the tax amounting to \$176,026 over the first nine months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 which raises the total collections to \$2,139,269. The assessment now in force is 2c. a pound. But after debate on the question in Congress it has been increased to 10c. a pound. The new regulation will become effective July 1 of this year, if it becomes a law.

GRAPHITE when right, is the best known lubricant.
Dixons' Flake Graphite
 is the best graphite. The best is the cheapest in the end.
 Sample and pamphlet for the asking.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY ♦ Jersey City, N. J.

TRADE GLEANINGS

George Sumner, of the G. H. Hammond Co., is dead.

Wm. A. Schellhammer, Allentown, Pa., will rebuild tannery.

Charles F. Kiefer, McKees Rocks, Pa., will erect a tannery.

The slaughterhouse of Albert Loos, Harrison, O., was burned.

James Thompson, Brainard, N. Y., will build a slaughterhouse.

John A. Lee, secretary of the Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kans., is dead.

A. H. March, Norristown, Pa., will incorporate his pork packing plant; capital \$150,000.

F. E. Stripe, 21 Park Row, New York, is interested in a \$1,000,000 soap corporation recently formed.

The Stock Yards Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by B. R. and S. Pollak.

The Alliance Fertilizer Co., Alliance, O., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Geo. Rudge and G. W. Henry.

The Lockwood Soap Co., Kansas City, Mo., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by J. E. Lockwood, F. S. Hammond, and C. S. Fredrickson.

The Animal Product & Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to refine lard, tallow, etc., by Wm. B. Fink, Edward L. Grace, James E. Brady and others.

BIG TEXAS COMPANY

The Dallas, Tex., News, says: On April 3 the Secretary of State granted a permit to do business in Texas to the Texas Cotton Products Co., a foreign corporation with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, organized under the laws of New Jersey. Hon. Eugene Williams, of Waco, the legal representative of the corporation in Texas, was here in person and secured the permit. There has just been organized under the laws of New Jersey the American Cotton Products Company which is said to be the "holding" company of the cotton oil combine.

What makes the fact apparent were other proof lacking of the identity or connection of the Texas Cotton Products Company with the American Cotton Products Company is that the charter provisions of the two corporations are identical. The scope of the charters of the two companies is exceedingly broad the rights embraced in the permit issued to the Texas Cotton Products Company being more extensive than ever before granted a foreign corporation doing business in Texas. The purposes authorized in the permit of the Texas Cotton Products Company, and which are the same as those of the American Cotton Products Company, word for word, are as follows:

"The construction or purchase and maintenance of mills, gins, cotton companies, grain elevators, wharves and public warehouses

for the purchase, sale and storage of products and commodities, and the loan of money.

"To give and clean cotton and cottonseed and to press and bale lint cotton into bales or other shapes by mechanical processes.

"To manufacture and refine cottonseed oil and other oils and to manufacture each and every product thereof.

"To manufacture, refine and press edible fats and other oleaginous substances and all articles of use as food, or otherwise, of which any of the same forms a component part, or may be utilized into any condition, combination, connection, article, substance or form whatever.

"To manufacture soap and other saponaceous substances, glycerine, fatty acids, and other products resulting from or entering into the composition of soap.

"To manufacture fertilizers, meal, cakes and all other products capable of being manufactured from cottonseed.

"To manufacture cellulose, pulp, paper and all other products capable of being manufactured from the cotton plant.

"To manufacture cotton, linen, silk, wool and other threads, fabrics, cloths and other manufactured goods in whole or in part, of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, wool or other material.

"To buy, prepare and sell the stock and raw material for manufacturers, and to purchase or manufacture blocks, spools, bobbins, boxes, tickets, labels, wrappers, show cards, machines, tools, and all other appliances, articles or products whatsoever required in, and connected with the said business, and the trading in, dealing in, selling and disposing of the articles purchased or manufactured by the company.

"To buy, lease, or otherwise acquire, to hold, hire, erect, construct, maintain, operate, sell and in any way utilize buildings, erections, structures, ginneries, presses, compresses, oilmills, refineries, pulpmills, papermills, spinningmills, weavingmills, loom manufactories, machinery, storage-houses, warehouses, vessels, cars, merchandise and any and all other personal property, rights and privileges, necessary or convenient in connection with any of the purposes herein mentioned, and to buy lease, or otherwise acquire any and all lands and other real estate necessary or convenient for, and when deemed expedient to sell and convey, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of any or all of such property, lands and other real estate.

"To act as the agent of other persons or corporations in buying, selling and trading in seed cotton, lint cotton (baled and unbaled) cottonseed and cotton stalks, and in the transaction of all or any of the business and in the doing of any and all of the acts and things herein referred to."

Authority is also granted to borrow money, issue bonds, etc.

INSULATION

The permanent, lasting kind is what we want to tell you about, the kind that produces results and keeps them, requires the use of paper which possesses high non-conducting properties and waterproof as well. We have that kind and have had it for many years.

Just sold one million feet to the Lockport Cold Storage Co., Lockport, N. Y. They wanted the best. We proved we had it. Got the business.

Maybe you would like to know the names of some other big concerns to whom we have given the same convincing proofs?

Maybe you want cork, hair, felt or mineral wool, paints for pipes and tanks, preservative coatings, all kinds

Then Lythite Cold Water Paint surely is something you ought to know all about.

It's fireproof and weatherproof too. Good sized practical working samples of any or all of our products furnished free.

When you want good goods, write us.

When you want quick shipments and low prices, write us.

When you want information, write us.

We invite correspondence about insulation and things that go with it.

Been at it for many years.

Maybe we can help you.

Address

Frank S. De Ronde Company
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended April 19, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	Week Apr. 26, 1902.	Week Apr. 27, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901, to Apr. 26, 1902.
	PORK, BARRELS.		
U. Kingdom.....	9,817,747	10,782,530	303,026,184
Continent.....	441	733	15,603
So. & Cen. Am....	285	227	6,757
W. Indies.....	715	1,387	24,452
B. N. A. Col....	...	390	1,997
Other countries..	23	28	598
Totals.....	\$2,347	\$3,790	\$81,158

BACON AND HAM, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	9,817,747	10,782,556	303,026,184
Continent.....	6,023,617	1,905,942	143,902,556
So. & Cen. Am....	94,025	67,029	3,466,168
W. Indies.....	384,125	331,200	4,306,848
B. N. A. Col....	125	40	1,013
Other countries..	3,050	10,075	371,600
Totals.....	12,477,143	12,030,910	353,317,856

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	4,230,406	5,565,303	130,839,405
Continent.....	6,023,617	1,065,942	143,902,556
So. & Cen. Am....	357,745	428,200	11,034,420
W. Indies.....	836,260	822,927	9,763,660
B. N. A. Col....	7,120	...	76,862
Other countries..	600	720	1,406,650
Totals.....	11,455,748	8,723,092	297,023,553

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S REPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbis.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,430	5,626,850	3,806,950
Boston.....	93	2,428,125	967,120
Portland, Me....	...	47,250	...
Philadelphia....	276	1,839,939	3,276,954
Baltimore.....	500	1,489,229	1,618,025
Norfolk.....	...	...	...
Newport News....	...	...	107,929
New Orleans....	47	27,375	550,770
Montreal.....	...	...	...
St. John, N. B..	...	933,975	409,200
Mobile, Ala.....	...	84,400	268,800
Total.....	2,346	12,477,143	11,455,748

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, 1901, to Nov. 1, 1900, to Apr. 26, 1902. Apr. 27, 1901.			
Pork, pounds....	16,231,600	22,232,400	6,000,800
Bacon & Hams, pounds.....	353,317,856	308,895,882	45,578,026
Lard, pounds....	297,023,553	308,787,753	11,764,200



The busiest little fellow in the world is the housefly, carrying disease germs and other filth from place to place.

Sealed Sticky
Fly Paper

TANGLEFOOT



stops him at once, and catches the germ as well as the fly.

J. STERLING MORTON DEAD

J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, died at 4.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Lake Forest, Ill., at the home of his son, Mark Morton.

The interment was at Nebraska City. A special train bearing the remains of Mr. Morton and members of his family and friends, left Lake Forest at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for Nebraska City.

Death was due to cerebral thrombus. Mr. Morton's illness began several months ago and in the hope that a change of climate would restore his health he went to the City of Mexico, accompanied by his son, Paul Morton, vice-president of the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Morton continued to grow worse in the southern country, however, and six weeks ago he returned to his old home in Nebraska. He then went to Chicago, where it was believed he would have better medical attention. After he arrived there he improved somewhat, and it was believed for a time that he would entirely recover from his ailment. Last week he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. He suffered a second stroke, and, as he had become so weak from his long illness it proved fatal. His three sons, Paul Morton, Joy Morton, and Mark Morton, were at the bedside when the end came.

Julius Sterling Morton was in Washington for four years as Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's administration. By nature a controversialist, Mr. Morton came to the cabinet with many fixed ideas about the government service. He was a practical farmer and ran his department along practical lines, but nevertheless not without many squabbles. He regarded the distribution of seeds as paternalistic, and on that subject found himself in opposition to congress. He was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., on April 22, 1832. At an early age he removed with his parents to Michigan and attended schools at Albion, subsequently at the State University, at Ann Arbor, and finally Union College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1854. Mr. Morton was then married, and took up his residence in Nebraska City, where he was editor of The Nebraska City News. He was also a contributor to The Detroit Free Press.

One year after reaching Nebraska, Mr. Morton was chosen as a member of the Territorial Legislature. He again became a member of that body in 1857. During the year following he was made Secretary of the Territory, and a few months later, by resignation of Gov. Richardson, Mr. Morton became Acting Governor.

In 1860 he was elected Delegate to Congress by his party, but his seat was contested and finally given to his opponent. In 1866 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. From that period until 1881, when he was again nominated for Governor, Mr. Morton took no active part in politics. In 1884 and 1888 he was nominated for Congress. He represented Nebraska at the Paris Exposition, and was one of the Commissioners at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. He was the originator of the annual Arbor Day, now observed in Western prairie States.

He had recently been publishing The Conservative, a weekly journal. During the

ascendancy of William J. Bryan in the Democratic party, Mr. Morton was one of his most vigorous opponents on the stump.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., May 3, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of June, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on May 13, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened May 13, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Omaha, Neb., April 12, 1902. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., central standard time, May 12, 1902, and then publicly opened for furnishing such fresh beef and mutton as may be required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Omaha, Neb.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Leavenworth, Kan.; Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Niobrara, Neb.; Reno, O. T.; Riley, Kan.; Robinson, Neb., and Sill, O. T., during six months commencing July 1, 1902. Proposals will also be received until 10 o'clock A. M., mountain standard time at Fort Robinson, and until 11 o'clock A. M., central standard time, at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Leavenworth, Logan H. Roots, Niobrara, Reno, Riley and Sill and opened at posts by respective Commissaries, each receiving proposals for his own post only. *Proposals will also be received stating price at which bidder will deliver fresh beef or mutton of temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.* Information furnished on appli-

cation here or to Commissary at post authorized to open proposals. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Mutton," and addressed to undersigned or Commissary at post authorized to receive proposals. WM. R. GROVE, Captain, Commissary, Acting Chief Commissary.

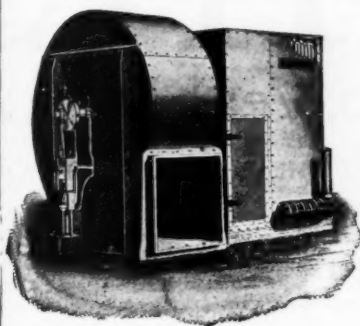
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1902.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 1, 1902, and will be immediately opened thereafter in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, to-wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets, and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Geological Survey, and the Howard University, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids (except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

DRYING APPARATUS

FOR DRYING

SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.



134-

REDUCES TIME
IMPROVES QUALITY

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia
Chicago London

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 760-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and
 East Side Market } 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

KILLING DOMESTIC CATTLE.

Advices from Worcester, Mass., say: The price of beef being high in the air is an incentive for the local dealers to kill their own cattle, and it is estimated that at present there is more local beef on the market than has been seen before in many years. Old milk cows and heifers, oxen and other bovine raised to be worked or milked, have been turned into food product, interfering somewhat with the sales of the local representatives of the western packing houses. Some consumers of beef claim that the local raised

cattle are far inferior food than the western product. In the big stockyards the animals are fed for the purpose of obtaining beef and are much more tender than the animals raised for either work or milk.

WE ARE BEEF EATERS.

The discussion on the rise in the retail price of beef has brought out from under cover the man who looks at all questions from the standpoint of the statistician. His figures on the matter of meat consumption tend to show that the people of this country

are conspicuous beef-eaters. The rate per capita of meat consumption in the United States is larger than that of any other country. It is a third larger than that of England, twice as large as France, two and one-half times larger than Germany, Belgium, or Denmark, three times as large as Russia and Ireland, and six times as large as Italy. In England and Russia mutton is in general use; Germany requires large quantities of veal and pork; France and Italy prefer fowl, but in the United States the main demand is for beef.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

PASSED CONGRESS

(Continued from page 17)

Dealers in adulterated butter must sell only original or from original stamped packages, and when such original stamped packages are broken the adulterated butter sold from same shall be placed in suitable wooden or paper packages, which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any adulterated butter in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any adulterated butter in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years.

That every manufacturer of adulterated butter shall securely affix, by pasting, on each package containing adulterated butter manufactured by him a label on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory and the district and State in which it is situated, these words: "Notice.—That the manufacturer of the adulterated butter herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use either this package again or the stamp thereon, nor to remove the contents of this package without destroying said stamp, under the penalty provided by law in such cases." Every manufacturer of adulterated butter who neglects to affix such label to any package containing adulterated butter made by him, or sold or offered for sale for or by him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such package shall be fined \$50 for each package in respect to which such offense is committed.

That upon adulterated butter, when manufactured or sold or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of 10 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, and any fractional part of a pound shall be taxed as a pound, and that upon process or renovated butter, when manufactured or sold or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of ¼c. per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, and any fractional part of a pound shall be taxed as a pound. The tax to be levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions of existing laws governing engraving, issuing, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to the stamps provided by this section.

That the provisions of sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 of "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, shall apply to manufacturers of "adulterated butter" to an extent necessary to enforce the marking, branding, identification, and regulation of the exportation of adulterated butter.

Sec. 5. All parts of an act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, approved August 30, 1890, and of an act to provide

for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, approved March 3, 1891, and of amendment thereto approved March 2, 1895, which are applicable to the subjects and purposes described in this section shall apply to process or renovated butter. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required to cause a rigid sanitary inspection to be made, at such times as he may deem proper or necessary, of all factories and storehouses where process or renovated butter is manufactured, packed, or prepared for market, and of the products thereof and materials going into the manufacture of the same. All process or renovated butter and the packages containing the same shall be marked with the words "Renovated Butter" or "Process Butter" and by such other marks, labels, or brands and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and no process or renovated butter shall be shipped or transported from its place of manufacture into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, until it has been marked as provided in this section. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make all needful regulations for carrying this section into effect, and shall cause to be ascertained and reported from time to time the quantity and quality of process or renovated butter manufactured, and the character and the condition of the material from which

it is made. And he shall also have power to ascertain whether or not materials used in the manufacture of said process or renovated butter are deleterious to health or unwholesome in the finished product, and in case such deleterious or unwholesome materials are found to be used in product intended for exportation or shipment into other States or in course of exportation or shipment he shall have power to confiscate the same. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, process, renovated, or adulterated butter shall keep such books and render such returns in relation thereto as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require; and such books shall be open at all times to the inspection of any internal revenue officer or agent. And any person who wilfully violates any of the provisions of this section shall for each such offense be fined not less than \$50, and not exceeding \$500, and imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than six months.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1902.

PHILADELPHIA "GETS TOGETHER"

Advices from Philadelphia say:

The Philadelphia Livestock Association has adopted a constitution and by-laws and signed the application for a charter, which was presented to the courts by Attorney Frank E. Shattuck, secretary of the association. The association also secured headquarters by engaging suite 710 in the Betz Building, which were opened May 1 and will be used as an exchange in charge of Wm. S. Rhodes, who was recently elected assistant secretary.

The preamble sets forth the purpose of the association as united action, friendly intercourse among its members, to adjust differences, to furnish commercial information, to foster the interests of its members, and protect them against unjust or unlawful exactions, to reform abuses, and, generally, to advance and improve the conditions concerning the trade in livestock and home dressed meats and other allied interests.

The application for the charter was signed by D. B. Martin, J. E. Hendrickson, George J. Roesch, William Roesch, Leslie McCandless, Henry Shamburg, Harry A. Herbott, Louis Burk, Charles Harlan, Louis Reining, Wm. A. Haines, M. J. Erisman, Thomas B. Shriver, E. K. Reventhaler, F. P. Clark, Michael Loeb, Charles S. Dengler, Henry Christy, Sigmund Heilbron and Christian Gross.

In addition to encouraging the revival of the livestock industry in Pennsylvania and the dressed meat industry in Philadelphia, and thus restoring them to the position they occupied when they supplied all the meat consumed here, a strong effort, by legisla-

tion and otherwise, will be made to secure increased sales of pure food.

Hence all are eligible to membership and an effort will be particularly made to secure a large membership of retail dealers. It is the intention to give every such member a large Keystone placard inscribed as follows:

"Member of the Philadelphia Livestock Association."

"Dealer in city dressed meats only."

"Property of the Philadelphia Livestock Association, to be surrendered on demand. Copyrighted, 1902."

The placard will be given to members only. Any member violating the provisions will be expelled and the placard taken up. The copyright will also prevent unauthorized dealers from using the placard.

It is claimed that with proper support Philadelphia can be supplied entirely with fresh meat, as the cattle farms of Lancaster, Perry, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, York, Adams, Chester, Delaware and Franklin counties will furnish, if the industry is properly fostered and the cattle growers co-operate, all the cattle necessary to feed Philadelphia.

The association intends also to make the question, if possible, an issue in the coming state campaign, by having a plank in one or both platforms relative to fresh and pure food.

In the meantime the prices of meat remain unchanged. Poultry, however, is said to be getting cheaper, and so soon as the fish hauls improve a plentiful supply is looked for at greatly reduced prices.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

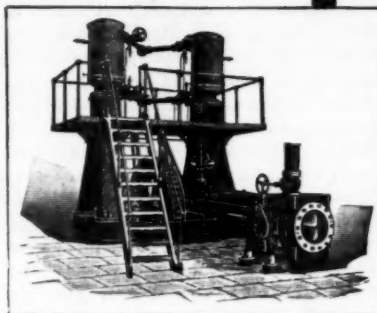
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46 SHELBY ST., COR. WOODRIDGE
DETROIT, MICH.

ON BORACIC ACID

Dr. Philip Schidrowitz, a well-known London authority, sends the following letter to the London Times:

"Sir.—I fear that the 'highest authorities on public hygiene in Germany' (quoted from the North German Gazette by your Berlin correspondent in your issue of to-day) are sadly behind the times if they actually believe that the prohibition of the use of boracic acid for the preservation of meat is necessary from 'hygienic considerations,' or, can it be, that in a country where science is supposed to reign supreme, political considerations may cause even the 'highest authorities' to place the telescope of scientific discrimination to the scientific blind eye? In view of the work of among others, Liebreich in Germany, of Chittenden in America, and, still more recently, of Tunncliffe and Rosen-

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heim in this country, it is surely impossible for any impartial person to state that boracic acid, in the quantity necessary for the preservation of foods, is capable of producing harmful effects. The Food Preservatives Committee (presided over by Sir H. E. Maxwell) in their report, 1901, not only did not condemn the use of boracic acid, but actually recommended this substance (or a mixture of the same with borax) should be the only preservative permitted for the conservation of cream, butter, or margarine. No, sir, I think it is pretty clear that the decision of the German Government is not based on 'hygienic considerations,' but is a direct result of the clamoring of the powerful Agrarian party for protection against the introduction of foreign and particularly American, meat and other foodstuffs; and in this respect, the United States, which is the country chiefly affected, have considerable ground for reasonable complaint. It is obvious that nations do not make economic laws in order to spite one another, but merely to protect their own interests, or from domestic political considerations. The German Government, therefore, has a perfect right to make any political concessions which it may deem necessary for the passing, say, of the tariff, navy and canal bills, but it is regrettable that it should descend to the garbling of scientific facts in order to obtain the object in view.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

"PHILIP SCHIDROWITZ, Ph.D., F. C.S.

"The Laboratory, 57, Chancery-lane, W. C.,
April 2."

The article referred to is as follows:

"Berlin, April 1.—In connection with the indignation which has been aroused in the United States by the new German law for-

WANTED.—An intelligent sausage maker, speaking English and German, to sell an article of merit, to sausage makers, butchers, etc. Good salary and commission to the right party. Address ACTIVE, Care National Provisioner, New York.

bidding the employment of boracic acid for the preservation of meat, the North German Gazette observes that there appears to be an impression in America that the law (which comes into operation in October, 1902) has been passed for economic reasons and is directed especially against the United States. This, the semi-official organ points out, is an entire misconception. The law was passed solely from hygienic considerations, and has the support and approval of the highest authorities on public hygiene in Germany. Moreover, Germany is not the first country to issue such a prohibition. Similar instructions have long been in force in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. That the measure is in no sense directed against the United States will be obvious from the reflection that it applies equally to Germany itself, and that it is impossible to restrict the use of boracic acid in the preparation of German preserved meats unless the same restriction is applied to those imported from abroad; the law would otherwise be nothing more than a preferential measure in favor of foreigners. Finally, it must be remembered that boracic acid is not the only preparation by the aid of which meat can be preserved. Preserved meats were known before boracic acid was employed for this purpose, and there can be no doubt that both in Germany and abroad an efficient substitute will soon be discovered.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Martin Hasselbeck, Buffalo, N. Y., will build cold storage plant.

The creamery of Frank Parish, Ash Center, Mich., was burned.

A. C. Baird, Emporia, Kans., will install cold storage plant.

Armour & Co. will erect a cold storage plant at Pittsburg, Pa.

J. P. Bartlett, Spencer, Va., will erect ice factory at Cleveland, Tenn.

C. A. Gardner, Albany, Ore., will erect a creamery at Roseburg, Ore.

The McComb City Cold Storage Mfg. Co., McComb City, Miss., plant burned.

The plant of the Howard Creamery Co., Howard, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

The American Ice Co., 1217 Beach street, Philadelphia, Pa., will alter plant.

Jacob Ruppert, New York, will install cold storage plant at New Haven, Conn.

The Fall Creek Creamery Co., Fall Creek, Wis., increased capital from \$3,500 to \$5,000.

It is reported that the Anglo-American Provision Co., Chicago, Ill., will erect a branch at Albany, N. Y.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Armstrong & Prentzenhoof, architects, Philadelphia, Pa., will alter cold storage plant.

The American Ice Co., Norfolk, Va., capital \$300,000, has been incorporated by C. O. Woodward, W. D. Pender and James A. Woodard.

The National Creamery Co., Mt. Holly, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by H. W. Reynolds, L. J. Gouff and A. S. Dunphy.

The Grand Rapids Cold Storage and Sanitary Milk Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., has increased capital from \$54,000 to \$100,000.

BIG REFRIGERATING DEAL

The Merchants' Refrigerating Co., of New Jersey, has acquired control of the Merchants' Refrigerating Co., of New York. These concerns have a capital of \$500,000, and \$300,000, respectively. The New Jersey plant is the largest of its kind in the world, and at the present time is receiving at the rate of 15 carloads of eggs per day and is capable of handling something like 750,000 cases of the product. The New York concern, it is estimated, is capable of taking care of some 700,000 cases of eggs. The deal occasioned much surprise in cold storage and country produce circles.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company of New York, held this week, three new directors were elected. They were George C. Delacy, F. W. Horn, and F. E. Rosebrock. These directors succeed W. H. Duckworth, John W. Nix and J. H. Killough. In addition to the new directors elected the four members of the old board

were re-elected, namely, William Wills, Jas. Wills, C. F. Droste, and Jas. Rowland. The last named gentleman is associated with the New York National Exchange Bank and is the senior member of the firm of James Rowland & Co., who control and operate a system of chain stores.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to April 23—	1902	1901
Chicago	945,000	810,000
Kansas City	265,000	450,000
Omaha	320,000	285,000
St. Louis	157,000	280,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	217,500	218,000
Indianapolis	111,000	125,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	19,000	39,000
Cudahy, Wis.	42,500	44,000
Cincinnati	59,000	74,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	58,000	53,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	43,200	47,700
Sioux City, Ia.	116,000	97,000
St. Paul, Minn.	80,000	71,000
Louisville, Ky.	31,000	43,000
Cleveland, O.	56,000	58,000
Detroit, Mich.	38,000	38,000
Wichita, Kan.	14,000	40,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	32,000	30,000
Bloomington, Ill.	11,000	11,400
Marshalltown, Ia.	8,500	10,500
Above and all other ...	2,745,000	2,950,000

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All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or mutton, and hogs by the cwt.

Erratic Markets—Alternately Easy and Strong Conditions Through Manipulation And By Hog Receipts—The Undertone, However, Good on a Falling Off In Stocks

There has been much the order of markets through the week that had been regarded as possible under the effective speculative control and the livelier outside trading interests. It is realized that notwithstanding occasional reactions to lower prices that the markets can be easily swung the other way, and that the undertone of affairs favors in a decided way the holding interests. While prices might be regarded as high compared with ordinary seasons, and even taking statistical situations into consideration, yet the outside speculative interest is steadily decidedly bullish and the, at times, taking hold by the leaders of the situation for an upward movement brings in the outsiders promptly with a view of investment. Indeed it was the stronger tendency towards the close of last week and for a couple of days in the early part of this week that gave a materially larger "long" interest on the part of the outsiders, and tempted the leaders on Wednesday to break the market a little to get the stuff back cheap, although the larger hog supplies upon that day were credited as the influence. Such hog supplies as are likely to come along should not prove more than temporarily disconcerting, in consideration of the generally strong statistical situation of the products and the ability of the packers to support prices. But, of course, there are likely to be spasmodic changes to lower prices in the way of manipulation; however, that all surroundings favor better conditions ultimately. The general trader cannot get away from the opinion that high prices for all fats have unusual merits, that in combination with the direct influence from shortened supplies of hogs through the summer months, because of the early in the season hurried marketing of the swine or the corn crop condition, that there is the beef situation as an added factor. Moreover, the reasoning is sound over hog products that as the stocks have been kept down in the active hog marketing period, in that consumption has been large, notwithstanding the price, that diminished supplies of the swine will prove stimulating to market conditions for the products in the long run, whatever variations to their prices may happen spasmodically, meanwhile. There is certainly no reason to expect that consumption of the hog products will be modified from this along through the summer months at around or even better than current prices; the season is approaching when the hog meat consumption usually enlarges, while there would seem to be well recognized demands for lard to absorb any possible productions because of the not large stocks held at any European point. Moreover, our home consumers, whatever restricted disposition they have over taking beef in view of its comparatively high prices, are likely, in some degree, to substitute hog products. Then again the larger sources of home consumption of hog products, notably the south, are exceptionally prosperous, financially through the full prices made for cotton, etc., this year, and there appears no marked complaint thence over the prices of the food products. The foreign markets, while they had been hardening over views of prices of the hog products until Wednesday's easier market developments here and became even slacker on further light declines in prices in Thurs-

day's early trading, yet have been buying more to perfect their active needs. Nevertheless the shipments of meats and lard to Europe are well up to those at this time last year; if they are made largely on consignments the various reports of stocks held in Europe would imply that the consumption there is about up to the average volume.

The later market on Thursday showed a recovery of tone and an advance from the inside prices, on reports that the Chicago stock of lard had decreased 10,000 tcs. for the month and was 45,000 tcs. contract; and that the world's visible supply of lard would show a decrease of 20,000 tcs.

The September option is still especially attractive to the speculator, although higher prices for that month, as against the intermediate deliveries, are not as marked as in the previous week, the confident opinions of the later delivery are, as is well understood, based upon the theory that the shorter hog and corn supplies by that time must prove factors. Nevertheless considerable could happen in the summer months, in the period of crop reports, to change the course of the market on the discounting of the future by speculators.

There has been recently a disposition to protect the near deliveries by packers, and while taking cash stuff there has been seemingly more selling of July contracts by them, although it cannot be doubted that essentially the entire interest has confidence over all of the later deliveries, yet watching developments closely. The farmers, of course, are getting more time from their spring work and are forwarding hogs a little more freely than latterly; yet the supplies of the swine are less than this time last year, at marketable points, and back in the country are probably not more than then with a possibility of a somewhat less supply ready for market than in last year. The farmer has a good grip of his holdings, and is not likely to forward them under any adverse developments of their values; more than ever before he dictates prices.

All associated products are doing better this week, notwithstanding the slackness at times in the hog products. Oleo. stearine has gone up further as well as tallow. Cottonseed oil has made a sharp advance, under the features of closely controlled supplies and the belief that they will be much more freely wanted, especially by the compound makers in the apprehension of the effect from pure lard. Compound lard has been advanced this week 1/4c., and is at 8 1/2c. for car lots in New York.

In New York the trading has been quieter all around; pork has been taken in a small way at firm prices; lard has been wanted moderately only by shippers; cut meats, on the cost of hogs are supported in price, but have less demand.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,346 bbls. pork; 11,455,748 lbs. lard; 12,477,143 lbs. meats, corresponding week last year. 3,790 bbls. pork; 8,723,082 lbs. lard; 12,130,910 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Sellers steadily get an advantage on the small stocks, the diminished packing and the higher European market; city extra India mess, tcs., is \$24 bid and \$26 asked; family, bbls., \$16; packet, \$15; mess, \$13.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 300 bbls. mess pork at \$17@17.75; 400 bbls. short clear do at \$18.75@20; 200 bbls. city family do at \$19; 500 tcs. western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$10.35) 200 tcs. city lard, to refineries and 300 tcs. do for export, within the range of \$9.85@10.10; (Compound lard, 8 1/2c., car lots and 8 1/4c. for jobbing quantities); 2,500 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 to 14 lbs. av., 10 1/2c.; 4,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. av., at 10 1/2c.; 3,000 loose pickled shoulders, 8 1/2@9c.; 4,000 loose pickled hams, 11 1/4@12 1/2c.; 2,000 green bellies, 10 1/2c.; 1,800 green hams, 11 1/2c.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The improved tone of the present week's market can be ascribed more to a paucity of stock than to any other reason. The principal demand has been for native and Texas stock, which have been well sold up. This is distinctly a sellers' market and every present indication points to higher prices.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have been a fairly strong factor, the principal operators having been tanners of belting butts. Sales were effected at a variety of prices up to 12½¢, which is the existing outside quotation.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—60 lbs., have moved in a moderate way at 11½¢ and are being held by prominent packers at 11¼¢.

COLORADO STEERS.—60 lbs. and up, have sold only in a very limited way; 11¼¢ has been the price with 11½¢ now asked.

TEXAS STEERS.—Have sold in large volume at 13½¢. They are now being held at a variety of prices up to 14¢.

NATIVE COWS.—Are in fair request despite the prohibitive price demanded. They have sold at different prices according to date of salting and now offer as high as 10¼¢.

BRANDED COWS.—Have sold in early salting at 9½¢. They are being held at higher prices, especially for March-April.

NATIVE BULLS.—Are an insignificant factor because of their scarcity. They offer at 10¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market in common with the packer contemporary is strong and advancing. Deacons have been holding off in anticipation of this condition prevailing to retain their offerings, in expectation of better prices. While the call from a certain class of tanners is restricted, there is every indication that there will be a sufficient demand to practically consume the offerings by the arrival of the short haired season.

NO. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved at 8 3-4, with twos a cent less. More could have been sold, had it not been for the refusal of holders to accept less than the even money at which prices, the market is now firmly held.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are scarce, though in good request. They could be readily moved at 9.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Are a less active feature. A good selection of heavy hides would command 8 1-2 flat.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, are held at 9@9 1-4. The call has to some extent lessened.

BULLS.—Are nominally worth 8 1-4@8 1-3. No transactions of importance are reported.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are a fairly strong factor. Prime country skins could readily be sold at 11 1-2.

BACONS.—Are a strong factor at 62 1-2@62 1-2.

KIPS.—Have advanced to 9 and are in some cases being held higher.

SLUNKS.—Have advanced and are now quotable at 35@40.

HORSEHIDES.—Have advanced to 3.40 and in some cases are held at 3.50.

SHEEPSKINS.—Are well sold up and prices are firmly sustained. We quote:

Packer pelts	\$1.25 @	\$1.28
Country pelts .....	.85 @	1.20
Packer shearlings .....	.38 @	.42
Packer lambs .....	.90 @	1.10

BOSTON

Western hides have been advanced in price to 8 3-4 and sales have been effected on this basis. As receipts are light and holders in an independent mood, it is not easy to satisfy all demands on this basis, as some of the holders now demand 8 7-8@9. New England's

are held at 8 1-4@8 1-2, but are in such small supply as to hardly be a factor.

PHILADELPHIA

The local market has in common with the other centres gained considerable tone and as holders are so sanguine as to prospect as to decline to nominate a future delivery price. Stocks are light and tanners are awakening from the lethargy which has characterized them for some time past. Just at the writing there is little business being transacted, more because of the independent attitude of the holders than for any other reason.

City steers, 11; city cows, 9; country steers, 10 1-2; country cows, 9; bulls, 8 1-2.

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—There has been rather a dearth of operation because of the disinclination of tanners to meet prices. It is probable, however, that the latter will submit to the inevitable and buy at current rates in the very early future.

City steers, 11 3-4; butt brands, 11@11 1-4; side brands, 11; city cows, 8 1-4@9 1-4; bulls, 9 1-2; horsehides, 2@3.25.

SUMMARY

The present Chicago packer market shows great strength and is gaining tone with the advance of every day. The market is decidedly a seller's one, one of the principal reasons of which lies in the light supply. The country market is also characterized by great strength and is steadily advancing. A speculative tendency prevails and a considerable quantity of hides are being held for more money, while both the demand from tanners and the kill is of an indifferent character, both are expected to increase shortly. The Boston and Philadelphia markets have both advanced and business is restricted in both centres as well as in New York, because of the disinclination on the part of tanners to meet the views of holders.

PATENTS

697,973. Can-Flanging Machine. Julius Brenzinger, New York, N. Y., assignor to Max

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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
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Tallow
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Ams, New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 31, 1901. Serial No. 73,916.

698,057. Can Holder or Jacket for Can-Capping Machines. George H. Ruhlman and George C. Miller, Cardington, Ohio. Filed Aug. 28, 1901. Serial No. 73,620.

698,074. Meat-Tenderer. Rudolph Stone, Catawba, Wis. Filed May 20, 1901. Serial No. 61,140.

698,144. Soap-Granulator. John Schweichler, Philadelphia, Pa.; assignor, by mesne assignments, to Ralph W. Cavanaugh, New York, N. Y. Filed May 4, 1901. Serial No. 58,678.

698,169. Metal Can or Receptacle for Packing Soap or Other Soluble Materials. Frederick L. Bartelt, Brislington, Eng. Filed Aug. 9, 1901. Serial No. 71,423.

698,207. Process of Cleaning Wool. Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I. Filed Dec. 27, 1900. Serial No. 41,259.

698,208. Process of Cleaning Wool. Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I. Filed Feb. 20, 1901. Serial No. 48,114.

698,209. Process of Decreasing Wool. Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I. Filed March 1, 1901. Serial No. 49,493.

698,210. Process of Cleaning Wool. Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I. Filed March 7, 1901. Serial No. 50,190.

698,211. Process of Cleaning Wool with Volatile Solvents. Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I. Filed Oct. 28, 1901. Serial No. 80,222.

698,341. Process of Treating Brine. Gerhard N. Vis, Schweizerhalle, Switzerland. Filed Feb. 15, 1901. Serial No. 47,513.

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NEW BRIGHTON, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES: 12 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., and Dunbar's Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

Weekly Review

The situation of foreign markets is not having effect here in view of the home influences. The fact that England is independent of the developments here is based upon larger quantities of Australian and South American coming to it; but the belief is that by the increased shipments to England from those points that diminished supplies will be felt there before the fall months; in other words, that Australian and South American sections

OLEO STEARINE.—The diminished consumption of beef is emphatically shown in the fat markets. The estimate we made a couple of weeks or more since that the collections of fat would probably fall off all over the country fully 25 per cent. as against the outturns last year, at this time, and that there was no prospect of material enlargements of them even in the summer months on the grass-fed cattle then more freely to be had, is borne out by current developments. It is the apprehension of scarcity of the oleo. stearine, particularly if the wants of it for the compounds should come up to expectations on the promises of the pure lard market, that makes its market prices nervous and forces demands for supplies of it for accumulation. The large business in the stearine done latterly leaves small accumulations in pressers' hands at the eastern markets. But at the west fair supplies could be had only that sellers' views there are of that extreme order that buyers feel that they could not get any special advantage by buying now and run the chances. For instance, Chicago, after selling a little to tanners at $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $13\frac{3}{4}$ ¢., less than 100,000 bbls., put its price to 14¢., and afterwards jumped it to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In New York 110,000 lbs. were sold at 13¢., and the

LARD OIL.—Naturally there are very conservative dealings on the part of consumers, who feel that prices are stimulated because of the course of the lard market; they taking chances of the future of the hog fat. Most of the trading is in small lots on actual needs. Prime quoted at this writing at about 82c.

Meat is getting so expensive in Germany that only the rich can afford to eat beef, mutton, and pork. The poorer classes must be contented with horse meat, of which large quantities are consumed in the big cities. Berlin ate 15,000 horses last year; Breslau, 7,200; Dusseldorf, nearly 7,000, and Arnberg nearly 4,500. Consumption of horse flesh is steadily increasing.

D. H. BURRELL & CO., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Correspondence Solicited.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Excited and Higher Markets—Decidedly Confident Undertone—Exporters Restrained By the Buoyancy—Larger Speculative Dealings—Demands From Compound Makers Hesitating

The asking prices at the close of the previous week, or 45c. for prime yellow in New York, were obtained early in this week, and by that much the market was higher, or to the extent of 1c. per gallon. The transactions had been essentially in reselling some lots that had been bought on speculation and upon which a fair profit was secured. But at the close of Wednesday's market there were excited and sensitive conditions and the market went up in New York in a few minutes fully 1 1-2c. per gallon, and was 46c. bid for prime yellow for June delivery, while only small quantities were to be had at 46 1/2c. and 47c. was asked for lots of say 1,000 bbls. The higher prices came about notwithstanding the lard market upon that day was a little lower. It would appear that the excitement was in part due to the necessity of covering some "short" contracts, but as well from the fact that not much oil was offered outside of the hands of the leading companies which had been quietly trying for a few days and had, it is said, secured some 8,000 to 10,000 barrels from outside hands, besides picking up some lots at the south and southwest. Moreover all other grades of the oil were responding to the advance, and at other seaboard markets there was very little of the oil on offer, while advanced bids were sent them. Good off yellow had had 44c. bid upon the New York, with 44 1/2c. asked, but with the rise of Wednesday's market it was doubtful if it could have been obtained in material quantities under 45 1/2c. Extreme views are now prevailing over the near future of the market, since it is realized that if an urgent demand comes for the oil that the close holdings of supplies will permit further improvements in prices.

While there has not been much done outside of the business indicated and the situation has worn a quiet appearance as concerns export demands, yet the undertone has been very significant of an indifferent disposition over selling and of a belief that cotton oil is good property for near future developments. The exporters have practically come to a standstill over offerings hence except it may be over some small lots of high grades on account of the radical advance in prices. But the fact that there are at present quiet demands from foreign markets for supplies here does not mean that they have lost interest over cotton oil, but only that they have had it offered to them upon their home markets from supplies there by the principal companies here, at lower prices than the lay down cost hence. It is as broad as it is long so far as concerns benefits to be had in the future from the foreign consumption of the oil, as it represents just so much less of it to carry by the people who have most of the holdings, and does away, in that degree with any possible drag upon the situation. These foreign markets must have more or less cotton oil right along, as their other seed oils will be materially insufficient for their needs; but it is a fair inference that because of the prices for the oil that they will be as conservative as possible over taking it. The amount of the foreign business now to the new crop season will be of a good deal of significance in determining developments of prices. There is no doubt but that a fair portion of the trade expects that the wants of the foreign markets, in combination with, as they believe, larger home demand than ever before will prevent burdensome accumulations of the oil at any period to the new crop season. It is a fact that despite the late spasmodic export buying of cotton oil that the shipments of it still keep proportionately behind those of last year, and that they are for the season thus far about 240,000 barrels less than in the corresponding time last year. We cannot as yet figure that the home consumption of the oil is materially larger than last year, despite the stimulating positions of other commodities. It is realized that cotton oil was exceptionally freely consumed by the compound makers last fall and in the early winter months, as covering the outlets of the oil on this crop; but we do not think that there has been near as active home consumption of it since March to this time, while last year, on the production of the oil there

was an exceptionally large home consumption of it from March to September. It may be that there are lively times ahead for the compounds and, larger wants of the oil for use because of the possibilities of prices for other fats. Yet there would have to be, in our opinion, a record of business in the oil before the new season is reached, in order to prevent large holdings of it for carrying over, of especially marked volume. Cotton oil is of course cheap as compared with tallow, or essentially at 6c. per pound, while prime packer's tallow at Chicago is at about 7 3-8 to 7 1-2c, but there are other soap materials coming in competition with the cotton oil as concerns interest of the soapmakers, and it is by no means certain that the soapmakers of the country will use more of the cotton oil than they used in the previous year, although opinions had been held to the contrary; for instance, the late large buying of palm oil by the western soapmakers, and which displaced consumption of over 2,000,000 pounds tallow or other soap material, and which was had at prices 3/4 to 1/2c. cheaper than even the cotton oil values, to say nothing of the market rates for tallow, implies the diversion of trade in stock needed by soapmakers, and because of the comparatively high prices on the usually used commodities. It is a fact that tallow is steadily working to a higher basis, and that there is reason for it on the falling off in its productions and that if tallow alone was to be considered that the cotton oil consumption would be benefitted. But seasons of high prices make unusual developments; moreover, it may be that ultimately an additional disadvantage will be had to cotton oil and tallow because buyers often cling to the use of commodities which they have been forced on occasions to take up for consumption freely. The growth in the consumption of cotton oil is more likely to come about from the needs of the compound makers and not from the soapmakers. There is no reason to expect other than a large business in the compounds; the point we make is the possibility of its exceeding the remarkable activity of the previous year through from this time to the then new crop year, and that if the last year's trading is not exceeded in a very material manner that there will be a burdensome accumulation of the oil carried over. A development of this order, however, is not likely to be of much consideration until a late future.

There are, of course, great expectations in the trade over the late months in connection with some fat markets; this is shown in the higher prices of the September speculative markets for lard and some other commodities; they are on the belief that the summer marketing of hogs will be smaller than usual,

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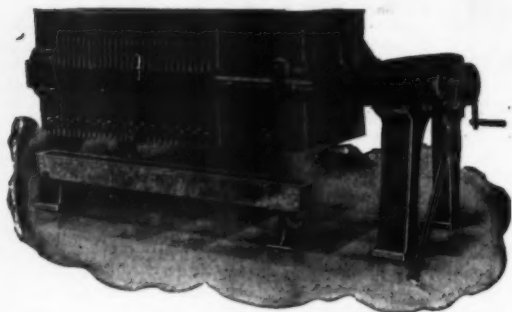
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because of the forced marketing of the swine earlier in the season, and, as well, from the belief that exhausted corn supplies will have more effect, as September is reached, together with the consideration that as supplies of hog products have been kept down through a long period of active marketing of hogs, that their statistical positions are likely to be even more decidedly in favor of selling interests on the expected falling off in receipts of the swine. But with all of the sanguine views over market conditions as the season advances and as based upon the indicated prospects of supplies and demands, it is unquestioned but that corn and cotton crop reports may exert some influence in the summer months, and that perhaps some of the late deliveries may not be as well situated as the earlier months. We are likely to have a continuance of marked speculative conditions, and if there should be something highly flattering over crop prospects in July and August the speculator is apt to take alarm, and discount affairs as usual; his movements may upset all other influences. There would seem to be no question, however, but that the selling interests will have the advantage over commodities with which cotton oil sympathize up to July at any rate, that while there may be frequent reactions over hog products to lower prices, as the outcome of manipulation, that their course ultimately is likely to be even higher, and that cotton oil should be benefited on its near future trading.

The compound lard has been further advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c., it is now in New York at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; it has not been because of especial activity in it, although there is a somewhat freer trading for the product than latterly; but more because the cost of the raw material are advanced; with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. market in New York for oleo, stearine and a leaning to $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. and

14 c. and even $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked for it in Chicago, as against a $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. price in New York. Only recently, and with cotton oil up in about the same length of time about $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon the necessity of the current price for the compounds is apparent, yet while the compounds show less difference in value as against pure lard than previously for some time, yet they are even now a little more than 2 c. per pound cheaper than pure lard; of course that marked difference in value should be stimulating to trading in the compounds when distributors of them feel sure that the general fat markets have secure prices, or when the disposition is less against manipulated fat markets, and they are arranged for developments based upon the merits of statistical showings.

The sensitive developments upon the seaboard over the cotton oil have worked well in with the feeling entertained over it at the south, wherever any oil is held, and it must be said that there is very little unsold oil in any locality south held by the mills outside of those owned by the principal companies. It had been possible to obtain crude in tanks at the mills early in the week, in a limited way, as low as 37 c.; afterwards $37\frac{1}{4}$ @ $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. were bid and 38 c. asked; but later on the rise at the seaboard markets even more money was asked. There had been sales of 20 tanks crude in Texas at 37 @ 38 c., including 10 tanks at 38 c., and it is rumored that equal to about 8,000 bbls. crude have been bought up latterly. In the Valley 38 c. was asked and $37\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid, but indifference now over selling except at better prices. In the south east, the asking price was put up to 38 c., after sales of 15 tanks at 37 @ $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. In New York up to this writing, since our previous report, the sales have been 1,500 bbls. good off yellow at 44 @ $44\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, May delivery at $44\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3,000

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

bbls. do at 45 c.; 4,000 bbls. do, June delivery, at 45 c.; 1,500 bbls. do, at 46 @ $46\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 600 bbls. white at 47 @ 48 c.; 450 bbls winter yellow at 47 @ 49 c.

LATER.—The excited market for June delivery of prime yellow in New York which left it the day before at 46 c. bid and $46\frac{1}{2}$ c. and even 47 c. asked, perhaps, because there was an attempt to squeeze it, has given way to-day to reactions and there are now sellers of it at 46 c., while the buyer has withdrawn; only small lots of June had been sold over $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May delivery is now offered in small lots at 45 c., but it is doubtful if a large lot could be had under $45\frac{1}{2}$ c. Trading is very quiet for the day and notwithstanding a higher lard market on the decreased stock of Chicago, for the month of the hog fat of 10,000 tes., and reports of a decreased world's visible supply of 20,000 tes.






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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

We have again to report a higher market. For several days the market remained quiet without any change, but after the bulls had met in Dallas and had commenced to compare notes, somewhat of a speculative fever broke loose. Most of the oil, however, is held in strong hands that will not let go just at present so that transactions have not been so numerous or so large as otherwise might have been expected considering the advance on previous prices that was bid.

The export demand has stopped for the moment. Europe has been a pretty free buyer of late and they can afford to hold off for a little while. At the prices ruling a week ago they seemed to be willing to go on buying to a certain extent, but the advance here this week was apparently too much for them.

There is nothing special to report in the compound lard and soap trade.

Exports during the past week show a further falling off of 7,000 bbls.

There has been quite a business done in crude oil at correspondingly advancing prices and the stock down South is now about cleaned up. It is notable that the crude oil now is mostly poor quality, very little of which is good enough for the making of prime summer yellow oil. This is likely to have some influence on the price of prime summer yellow and better grades of oil.

Market today for oil closes with a little quieter tone. It is not that prices are any lower, but rather that there are a few sellers that have shown up today. Yesterday nobody would sell at any price. Anyway some reaction is usually to be expected after a heavy advance.

We quote today as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 46c. asked and 45c. bid; do, June, 46½c. asked and 45½c. bid; do, July, 47c. asked; off summer yellow, 45c. asked; prime summer white, 48c. asked; prime winter yellow, 48c. asked; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 26s.

4½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the south-east, 38c. New Orleans market nominal.

COTTONSEED NOTES.

The Leesville Cotton Seed Oil Co., Leesville, S. C., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by J. R. Bouknight, C. D. Barr, F. H. Hendrix and E. J. Etheredge.

The Magee Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss., is in the hands of a receiver.

The Fremont Oil Mill Co., Newport News, Va., will build oil mill.

J. W. Black, Montgomery, Ala., may erect oil refinery at Pensacola, Fla.

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

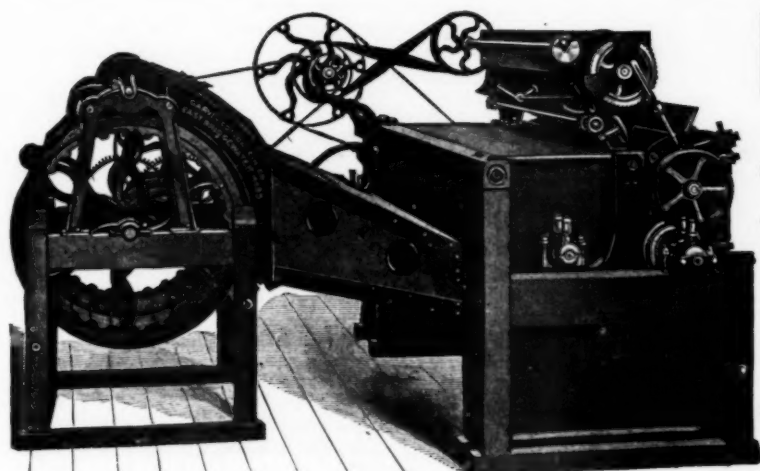
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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

SHARP TOOLS SAVE MONEY

Sharp tools save time, temper and stock. The National Provisioner has referred to this before. The amount of difference in the loss of meat when cutting with a sharp instrument and a dull one is large. Its weight counts in the end. Flesh cut with a sharp knife looks better than that hacked and flanged with a dull one. The grain of the meat cut with a dull knife is bruised and torn apart by pressure so that the air soon draws off the beef moisture and causes the loss in weight in another way not suspected by butchers. The surface also becomes dried thereby and often a shaving of the meat has to take place when it has stood for a time, so as to get a fresh cut.

These small matters, like pennies, look small, but also like pennies, they look large when hundreds of them are added together.

REGULATIONS FOR STORE MANAGEMENT

It Will Pay You to Learn the Following by Heart

Towards customers be more than reasonably obliging; be invariably polite and attentive, whether they be courteous or exacting, without any regard to their looks or condition, unless, indeed, you be more obliging and serviceable to the humble and ignorant.

The more self-forgetting you are, and the more acceptable you are to whomsoever your customer may be, the better you are as a salesman. It is your highest duty to be acceptable to all.

Cultivate the habit of doing everything rapidly; do thoroughly what you undertake and do not undertake more than you can do well.

Serve buyers in their turn. If you can serve two at once, very well; but do not let the first one wait for the second.

In your first minute with a customer you give him an impression, not of yourself, but of the house, which is likely to determine not whether he buys of you, but whether he becomes a buyer of the house or a talker against it.

If you are indifferent, he will detect it before you tell him, and his impression is made before you have uttered a word. At the outset, you have to guess what grade of goods he wants, high-priced or low-priced. If you do not guess correctly, be quick to discover your error, and right yourself instantly; it is impertinent to insist upon showing goods not wanted. It is delicately polite to get what is wanted adroitly on the slightest hint.

Do not try to change a buyer's choice, except to this extent: Always use your knowledge of goods to his advantage, if he wavers or indicates a desire for advice. The worst blunder that you can make is to indicate in a supercilious manner that we keep better goods than he asks for.

Show goods freely to all customers; be as serviceable as you can to all, whether buyers or not.

Sell nothing on an understanding; make no promises that you have any doubt as to the fulfillment of, and having made a promise, do more than your share towards its fulfillment, and see that the next after you does his share, if you can.

Never run down your competitors to customers. By so doing you advertise them. It won't pay you to get trade in that way. Competitors can talk back.

To sum up and put this whole matter in a few words: Attend strictly to business when on duty; be invariably polite and obliging to everyone, not only for the benefit of the company, but for your own good. Remember that civility, while it may be one of the scarcest articles in the market, is also one of the cheapest, and the net profit on it to you, in the end, will be greater—not only from a social and moral point of view, but in dollars and cents—than on anything else you may have to offer a customer.—Canadian Grocer.

BREAKFAST IN THE SOUTH

The train was so late that breakfast was out of the question at the station where that meal was usually served. Passengers going further South and having to change cars had only time enough to step across the station to the waiting train.

The new train started. The dust poured in through the cracks of the windows; the door swung open half the time and the black, adhesive smoke of the soft coal puffed into the car. Breakfast was to be served at a station two hours beyond the point at which it was customary. The conductor took the names of hungry passengers who, with no great expectations, resignedly said they would eat when the junction was reached. Then they settled down to another hour of smoke and dust.

"Twenty minutes for breakfast," shouted the conductor after a while.

A dinner bell in the hands of a stalwart mulatto youth rang a stimulating obligato to this announcement. The passengers bundled out of the two cars.

The appearance of the little station called Branchville, because trains started from it in several directions, did not reassure the solitary Northern traveller who alighted from the train. But he followed his compan-

ions into the dining room. The air was so soft and balmy that the windows of the dining room stood open and there was a faint smell of the pungent pine brought from the thickness of the belt only a few miles away.

The linen on the tables was worn and in many places carefully mended. But it was clean. So were the glass and china. It was the breakfast itself that proved the greatest surprise.

There were on the table ample plates of stewed chicken, tender and tasteful; plates of broiled bacon and ham of the kind that is better in the South than anywhere else, chiefly because it is properly cooked in that region; hot beaten biscuits and corn bread, thin strips of well-done liver and light omelettes—these were the dishes that made up an unexpectedly good meal.

The Northern traveller never remembered to have fared so well anywhere on his extensive journeys through the country. But more astonishing to him than the excellence of the food was the politeness of his fellow guests.

He knew none of them. He had never seen any of them until they were seated about the table. He was accustomed to the rough and ready ways of other regions. So it surprised him when the man on his right before helping himself asked politely if he wouldn't like some chicken.

"Take a piece of the white meat," his neighbor added. "You'll find it very good."

From the other side came similar invitations, all delivered as if his neighbors took a personal interest in seeing that he was well cared for. The solicitude of the waiters was just as marked.

"Don't take that biscuit, sir," said one of them. "Let me get you a hot one." And he dashed off to do it.

All this politeness, combined with the unusual excellence of the food, made an unusual impression on the stranger who had never before been in that region; and he was convinced that the breakfast was better than any that the average railroad restaurant could supply, while the manners of his fellow travellers were certainly superior. They were indeed a revelation to him just as they are to all strangers making their first visit to the South.—N. Y. Sun.

WHERE ADVERTISING PAYS

A New York dry goods merchant has related his experience as a newspaper advertiser, and among the pieces of advice which he gives to others is this: "It is a mistake to advertise only at intervals. The man who does this loses the cumulative benefit of publicity. His business name is not kept constantly before the public. He is virtually a new advertiser every time. It is profitable to cultivate among the people the habit of looking every week for your announcement."

Cable Address,
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Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, 4th Edition, Limited.

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POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
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Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Charles Latham has closed his meat department at Miantic, Conn.

Wm. Foxworthy purchased a half interest in O. A. Neff's meat market at Marshalltown, Ia.

Frank Shackett, of Weybridge, has bought Sullivan & Ryan's market at Middlebury, Vt.

A. C. Johnson re-enters the meat business by purchasing W. E. Laudenheim's market at Albion, Ill.

Thomas Forschier has closed his market at Oregon, Ill.

John Forrest has moved his provision store to the Sprague block, on Fifth avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

D. F. Carver now owns the market of L. B. Goodman in Lestershire, N. Y.

Mrs. J. W. Newell has sold the market at Dover, Del., to L. B. Phillips.

Timothy J. Murphy has bought the Columbian market at South Farmington, Mass.

Churchill & Tibbitts have sold their stock and market fixtures at Camden, N. Y.

Emil Ackernecht bought the market at 22-24 Square st., Utica, N. Y.

Fred. C. Hardy is the new owner of the market formerly owned by F. H. Wildes, at Nashua, N. H.

Wm. H. Grant, the marketman at South Manchester, Conn., sold his market fixtures on April 7. Bad health.

James Houck has discontinued his market at Washington, Ia.

Charles F. Brown has sold his market at Worcester, Mass.

William White has bought Mr. Ward's interest in the market firm of Ward & Wadsworth at Bangor, Me.

Chris. Bochner is now sole owner of Bochner & Co.'s market at Chillicothe, Mo.

G. O. Abbott, bought the Richardson meat market at Brattleboro, Vt.

Wm. Schnur now owns the meat business of Usehold & Hanshan, at Washington, Ill.

The market of J. H. Runyon is closed at Dougherty, Ill. He has gone to Allison in that state.

Leslie Stocker has purchased Mr. Hutchinson's meat market at East Corinth, Me.

Oliver Bonnet, the Millburn, N. J., butcher, has decided to retire from the meat and provision business.

NEW SHOPS

A new meat market has been started at Oakley, Ill., by Eli Ashba.

Jacob Malzahn & Son's new market at 126 Railroad ave., Middletown, N. Y., is open.

Walter Davenport has opened a new market at Clark's Lake, Miss.

Bargar & Joyce is the firm name of the new market at Valley Falls, N. Y.

Frank Stieber decided to re-open his meat market at Dubuque, Ia.

John Fegan leased the Schreiner property at Alvin, Pa., for a butcher shop.

The new market opened at Savage, Md., is owned by Charles E. Emerick.

Arthur Allston has opened his market at Still Pond, Md.

W. H. Payson is now in his new market at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Frank Cross has added a meat and provision store to his business at Berlin, N. H.

Steele & Farrington have recently opened their meat market in the Brook building, Plymouth, Mass.

The wholesale and retail vegetable store of F. N. Goodrich, at Adams, Mass., is now open.

Koch & Baker is the new market firm on North st., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Maurice McCarthy has opened a butcher shop on Park St., Rockland, Mass.

J. A. Cook & Co.'s new market at Cross St. and Fountain Ave., Somerville, Mass., has been opened for business.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The butchers of Ottumwa, Ia., are getting scared at the up-shooting prices of hogs and cattle. They kill their own.

Mrs. William McGuire, the wife of a Cheyenne, Wyo., butcher, is a lucky heiress to a fortune. She is the granddaughter of the late Mr. Sanches, the millionaire stock owner of Santa Fugus, Mex. Modesto F. Sanches was one of the wealthiest sheep and cattle men of his section, his fortune being estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. Mrs. McGuire is the wife of a clerk in a local butcher shop.

DON'T

A great many people are always ready to tell the butcher what to do, but there are not so many to tell him what not to do. "Don'ts" to the retail butcher are far more important. Here are a few, gleaned from observations in retail shops in many cities in the country: Don't wear a soiled frock. Don't wear soiled linen or neckwear. Don't make a towel out of your frock by wiping your hands on it.

Don't be too busy to have a pleasant word. Don't think people come to you only to leave you their cash.

Don't be flippant or "smart" with lady customers.

Don't try to pass for a first-class humorist. Don't tell a customer he doesn't know good meat when he sees it.

Don't say that the tough steak you purposely sent was spoiled in the cooking.

Don't think that ladies never cook their own meats.

Don't think that you have a mortgage on a customer who buys from you a few times.

Don't deliver in nasty, unsightly baskets.

Don't have dirty and untidy boys for delivering.

Don't above all, have sauncy boys, however smart.

Don't think you never make mistakes in your customers' bills.

Don't accept all advice offered.

Don't reject all advice offered.

Don't think that you are a perfect beauty.

Don't neglect showing due courtesy to young as well as old.

Don't serve customers out of their turn.

Don't take advantage of children when sent to buy.

Don't act grumpy because feeling so.

Don't be all smiles and quirks.

Don't think anyone else but a butcher knows what good meat is.

Don't cater to "kickers" to the disadvantage of pleasant customers.

Don't slap the meat on the scales and off again with instantaneous movements.

Don't act surly at a small purchase.

Don't argue.

And above all,

Don't neglect to render and collect bills promptly.

The above are a few don'ts gathered from personal observation. Some butchers may, by reading some of them, perhaps see the reason why, to their minds, they have unaccountably lost some good customers.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meats seized and condemned as being unfit for food for week ending Wednesday, April 30, 1902: Beef, 7,770 lbs.; veal, 5,127 lbs.; mutton, 300 lbs.; lamb, 1,599 lbs.; poultry, 8,600 lbs.; pork, 4,305 lbs.; game, 200 lbs.; assorted meats, 150 lbs.; total, 28,051 lbs.



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In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers beware of fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Ralsam, F. & P., 1827 Madison ave., to B. Cohen	\$500
Bernstein, L., 1793 Madison ave., to A. Mariash	50
Buchlein, Aug., 87 Horatio, to Hy. Buchlein	200
Kreig, A. A., 2085 Madison Ave., to G. A. Kaszowski	400
Schaeffer, H. L., 178 Orchard; to M. Schlessel	50
Schube, S., 34 Norfolk; to Y. Rudowsky	120

Bills of Sale.

Kornbluth, L., 261 Stanton; to M. Weisberg	350
Merless, Morris, 70 Broome; to M. Merless	300
Sibbald, James, 847 E 135th St.; to I. Sibbald	150
Weisberg, M., 261 Stanton; to M. Schor	475

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Fleisher, B., 53 Moore; to S. Goldstein	250
Internmann, H., 183 Tompkins Ave.; to M. & D. Levy	195
Resick, J., 669 Third ave.; to Fidelity L. A.	50
Robertson, A. W., Orange & Henry; to Kings Co. L. A.	75

Bills of Sale.

Maynard, F. R.; to W. Meyer	500
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Hettling, Charles W., 908 8th Ave.; to F. H. Hettling	756
Matthias & Meyer, 176 E 120th; to Ratnoff & Cohen	100
Moehring, Aug., W. 12th & W. 4th Sts.; to C. Fitzpatrick	300
Sagamore Hotel Co., 1970 Broadway; to Pabst B. Co. (R.)	911
Stahl Bros., 1100 Lexington Ave.; to D. Robenstein (R.)	800
Silcher, G., 131 St. Anns Ave.; to J. Martin	300
Uhrich, F., 1905 3rd Ave.; to J. Windhorst	500
Urbach, W., 4197 3rd Ave.; to H. Ackerman	1,000
Blau, P., 104 2nd Ave.; to Duparquet H. & M. Co.	161
Groth, C. A., 30 Broadway; to Cosmopolitan Range Co.	306
Hirschinson, R., 14 Wooster; to W. Feldman	75
Klein, E., 105 2nd Ave.; to L. W. Steinhart	201
Levy, M., 83 Forsyth; to Duparquet H. & M. Co.	141
Sabiro, E., 22 Bond; to I. Sabiro	1,500
Stoetzel, T. A., 400 Manhattan Ave.; to S. Sichel	1,000

Bills of Sale.

Aronson, W., 128 E. 98th; to R. Oberstein	400
Cherkopsky, S., 184 Madison; to D. Pomerantz	325
Flockman, J., 1268 Lexington Ave.; to S. Alper	800
Martin, J., 131 St. Anns Ave.; to G. Silcher	500
Raices, B., 176 Monroe; to H. Gleich	150
Sibbald, J., 847 E. 135th; to I. Sibbald	150
Somer, Heilmann & Ayers, 120 E. 14th; to Irving Rest. Co.	25,000

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Doyle, J., 135 N. 9th.; to W. E. Wagner	150
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BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—Windecker & Co., Argenta; meat; out of business.—Lawrence & Son, DeQueen; meat market; closed out.—Potts & Dixon, DeQueen; meat market; out of business.

COLORADO.—Geo. Schollay, Denver; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage (on machinery, etc.), \$1,000.

CONNECTICUT.—Geo. K. White, E. Hampton; meat market; sold out.—S. H. Sachuklin, New Britain; meats, etc.; sold out.—L. Lounsbury, Stamford; meat, etc.; if interested inquire at office (14).—N. H. Stevens, Hartford; meat; closed by sheriff.—Elias Bishop, New London; meats, etc.; gives quit-claim.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Hezekiah S. Waple, Washington; provisions, etc.; damaged by fire.

ILLINOIS.—Blenz & Booker, Decatur; meats; G. Booker succeeds.—Karl Kirsch, Rock Island; meat; chattel mortgage, \$110.

INDIANA.—V. D. Smith, Cynthiana; meat; succeeded by Geo. Duncan.—Thos. W. Darrah, Portland; meats; succeeded by Darrah & Wyckoff.

KANSAS.—H. C. Gano, Paola; meat; chattel mortgage \$976, and bill of sale, \$400.

KENTUCKY.—Westerfield & Miller, Hartford; meat; succeeded by F. M. Westerfield.—Frank Trik, Bellevue; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$3,300.

MAINE.—Ward & Wadsworth, Belfast; provisions; White & Wadsworth continue.—A. J. Skidmore, Liberty; meats, etc.; succeeded by Oscar Carroll.—H. A. Goodwin, South Berwick; butcher; sold out.

MARYLAND.—David J. Bready, Rockville; provisions; damaged by fire.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Chas. C. Collins, Boston; provisions; discontinued.—Omer Forsie, Boston; provisions; discontinued.—H. S. Newell, Chicopee Falls; meat market; if interested inquire at office (12).—Joseph Lepine, Hudson; provisions, etc.; succeeded by Geo. B. Clark Grocery and Provision Co.—E. S. Pease, Monson; meat market; out of business.—Geo. R. Burns, Revere; provisions; store closed.—Higgins & Owen, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage \$300.—Patrick Shea, Boston; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage \$700.—A. F. Lake, Fall River; peddler provisions; sold R. E. (amount not given).—Edward Lebeau, Fall River; provisions; sold R. E. (amount not given).—E. L. Snow, Holyoke; fish, etc.; closed on attachment.—Frank C. King, Middleboro; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—Lillian S. Drake, Somerville; provisions, etc.; wife of Chas. L.; filed certificate, etc.

MICHIGAN.—M. R. Reams, Bangor; meats, etc.; succeeded by Whitbeck & Grills.—Floyd Reason, Pickney; meat market; succeeded by Geo. W. Collins.

MISSOURI.—Carpenter & Co., Kansas City; meats, etc.; sold out.—Duffner & Davidson, St. Louis; butchers; chattel mortgage on fix-

tures.—Emma J. Vince, St. Louis; butcher; chattel mortgage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Tremblay & Dulude, Manchester; provisions, etc.; if interested inquire at office (19).—L. Vaisbord & Co., Nashua; provisions, etc.; if interested inquire at office (20).

NEW YORK STATE.—Blanchard Bros., Canandaigua; meat; Geo. Blanchard dead.—W. E. Adams, Mandale; meat, etc.; sold out.

OHIO.—Mack & Montgomery, Dayton; retail meat; chattel mortgage (fixture); purchase money \$100.—W. H. Gray & Son, Toledo; meat, etc.; deed \$1.

OREGON.—H. E. Chamberlain, Albany; meat; deed \$2,300.

PENNSYLVANIA.—John B. Hobday, Dunmore; meat market; sold out.—D. C. Kerr, Sharpville; meat; now Kerr & Reigelman.

RHODE ISLAND.—Grant Bros., Auburn; meats; attached \$2,500.—Union Cash Store Co., Central Falls; meats; C. E. Frost appointed receiver.

TEXAS.—Thos. G. Logue, El Paso; meats; succeeded by M. B. Johnson.

WEST VIRGINIA.—W. J. Wharton, Pine Grove; butcher; discontinued.

WISCONSIN.—Footitt & Bortomley, Darlington; meat; sold out.—Wm. Spies, Milwaukee; meat; will discontinue business.—Wm. Lee, Cooksville; meat; R. E. mortgage \$400.—Frank Safraneck, Milwaukee; meat; R. E. mortgages \$1,500.

A SHEEP'S GREAT ENDURANCE

The following story is handed us across the water:

An instance of the possibility of living under a snow drift was recorded during the late severe storms. A large flock of sheep belonging to a cattle dealer of Garsdale were out on Dent Fell, above Hawes Junction. The shepherds with their dogs collected the sheep and drove them to a more sheltered locality, dreading a threatening storm. One sheep, however, escaped, and made its way back to the Fell, where it was overtaken by a heavy fall of snow and embedded in it. There it remained until the snow melted, when the shepherds were astonished to find it alive and well. It had taken refuge in a crevasse, and there, buried alive, it stayed under its snowy covering for 22 days. On the arrival of its rescuers it was released from its uncomfortable surroundings of half-thawed snow, and was actually able to walk home, a distance of a mile and a half. It is curious to note that this same animal had undergone a similar burial in November, when it was "snowed up" for 10 days.

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PRINCIPLE OF NUTRITION AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS

By W. O. Atwater, Ph.D.

Special Expert in Charge of Nutrition Investigations by the United States Office of Experiment Stations.

(Continued from April 19.)

Protein as Building Material

The principal tissue formers are the protein compounds, especially the albuminoids. These make the framework of the body. They build up and repair the nitrogenous materials, as the muscles and tendons, and supply the albuminoids of the blood, milk, and other fluids.

The albuminoids of food are transformed into the albuminoids and gelatinoids of the body. Muscle, tendon and cartilage, bone and skin, the corpuscles of the blood, and the casein of milk are made of the albuminoids of food. The albuminoids are sometimes called "flesh formers" or "muscle formers," because the lean flesh, the muscle, is made from them, though the term is inadequate, as it leaves out of account the energy-furnishing function of protein. The gelatinoids of food, such as the finer particles of tendon and the gelatin, which are dissolved out of bone and meat in soup, though somewhat similar to the albuminoids in composition, are not believed to be tissue formers; but they are valuable in protecting the albuminoids from consumption. That is, when the food contains gelatinoids in abundance less of albuminoids is used.

The proteids can be so changed in the body as to yield fats and carbohydrates, and such changes actually occur to some extent. In this and other ways they supply the body with fuel.

Protein as Fuel for the Body

The protein compounds are not only used for building and repairing tissue, but are also burned directly in the body like the carbohydrates, and thus render important service as fuel. A dog can live on lean meat. He can convert its material into muscle and its energy into heat and muscular power. Man can do the same; but such a one-sided diet would not be best for the dog, and it would be still worse for man. The natural food for carnivorous animals, like the dog, supplies fats and some carbohydrates, and that for omnivorous animals, like man, furnishes fats and carbohydrates in liberal amounts along with protein. Herbivorous animals, like horses, cattle, and sheep, naturally require large proportions of carbohydrates.

Fats and Carbohydrates as Fuel.

Fats and carbohydrates are the chief fuel ingredients of food. Sugar and the starch of bread and potatoes are burned in the body to yield heat and power. The fats, such as the fat of meat and butter, serve the same purpose, only they are a more concentrated fuel than the carbohydrates.

The body transforms the carbohydrates of food into fat. This fat, and with it that stored from the food, is kept in the body as reserve fuel in the most concentrated form.

The different nutrients can to a greater or less extent do one another's work. If the body has not enough of one kind of fuel it can use

another. But, while protein can be burned in the place of fats and carbohydrates, neither of the latter can take the place of the albuminoids in building and repairing the tissues. At the same time the gelatinoids, fats and carbohydrates, by being consumed themselves, protect the albuminoids from consumption.

Value of Food for Supplying Energy

Heat and muscular power are forms of force or energy. The energy latent in the food is developed as the food is consumed in the body. The process is more or less akin to that which takes place when coal is burned in the furnace of the locomotive. For the burning of the food in the body or the coal in the furnace, air is used to supply oxygen. When the fuel is oxidized, be it meat or wood, bread or coal, the latent energy becomes active, or, in technical language, the potential energy becomes kinetic; it is transformed into heat and power. As various kinds of coal differ in the amount of heat given off per ton, so various kinds of food and food ingredients give off different amounts of energy; that is, have different values as fuel in the body.

Heat of Combustion

The processes of oxidation of material and transformation of energy in the body are less simple than in the engine and less clearly understood. Late research, however, has given us ways of measuring the energy latent in coal, wood, and in food materials as well. This is most generally done in the chemical laboratory by an apparatus called the bomb calorimeter. The amount of heat given off in the oxidation of a given quantity of any material is called its "heat of combustion," and is taken as a measure of its latent or potential energy. The unit commonly used is the calorie, the amount of heat which would raise the temperature of 1 kilogram of water 1 degree C., or, what is nearly the same thing, 1 pound of water 4 degrees F. Instead of this unit of heat a unit of mechanical energy may be used—for instance, the foot-ton, which represents the force required to raise 1 ton 1 foot. One calorie is equal to very nearly 1.54 foot-tons; that is, to say, 1 calorie of heat, when transformed into mechanical power, would suffice to lift 1 ton 1.54 feet.

Conservation of Energy in the Body

The amounts of energy transformed in the body when food and its own material are burned within it are measured with the respiration calorimeter referred to. It is well known that the food is not completely oxidized in the body. These experiments have shown that the material which is oxidized yields the same amount of energy as it would if burned with oxygen outside the body, e. g., in the bomb calorimeter. The experiments show also that when a man does no muscular work (save, of course, the internal work of respira-

tion, circulation, etc.), all the energy leaves his body as heat; but when he does muscular work, as in lifting weights or driving a bicycle, part of the energy appears in the external work thus done, and the rest is given off from the body as heat. The most interesting result of all is that the energy given off from the body as heat when the man is at rest, or as heat and mechanical work together when he is working, exactly equals the latent energy of the material burned in the body. This is in accordance with the law of the conservation of energy. It thus appears that the body actually obeys, as we should expect it to obey, this great law which dominates the physical universe.

Fuel Value

We may make practical application of this principle of the conservation of energy in the body in measuring the actual value of food as fuel to the body, i. e., its "fuel value," by use of the bomb and respiration calorimeters. To do this we have to take into account the chemical composition of the food, the proportions of the nutrients actually digested and oxidized in the body, and the proportion of the whole latent energy of each, which becomes active and useful to the body for warmth and work. Taking our common food materials as they are used in ordinary diet, the following general estimate has been made for the energy furnished to the body by 1 gram or 1 pound of each of the classes of nutrients:

Protein, fuel value, 4 calories per gram, or 1,820 calories per pound.

Fats, fuel value, 8.9 calories per gram, or 4,040 calories per pound.

Carbohydrates, fuel value, 4 calories per gram, or 1,820 calories per pound.

It will be seen that when we compare the nutrients in respect to their fuel value, their capacities for yielding heat and mechanical power, a pound of protein of lean meat or albumen of egg is just about equivalent to a pound of sugar or starch, and a little over 2 pounds of either would be required to equal a pound of the fat of meat or butter or of body fat.

The fuel value of food obviously depends upon the amounts of actual nutrients, and especially upon the amount of fat it contains. Thus a pound of wheat flour, which consists largely of starch, has an average fuel value of about 1,625 calories, and a pound of butter, which is mostly fat, about 3,410 calories. These are only about one-eighth water. Whole milk, which is seven-eighths water, has an average fuel value of 310 calories per pound; cream, which has more fat and less water, 865 calories, and skim milk, which is whole milk after the cream has been removed, 165 calories.

This high fuel value of fat explains the economy of nature in storing fat in the body for use in case of need. Fat is the most concentrated form of body fuel.

We have been considering food as a source of heat and muscular power. There is no doubt that intellectual activity, also, is somehow dependent upon the consumption of material which the brain has obtained from the food; but just what substances are consumed to produce brain and nerve force, and how much of each is required for a given quantity of intellectual labor, are questions which the physiological chemist has not yet answered.

(To be Continued)

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

In our article we drew attention to the complaints we occasionally hear about cold storage products breaking down or rapidly deteriorating after removal from the refrigerator, says the Trade Bulletin. Such complaints are simply characteristic of the unthinking, who do not, or cannot take into consideration all the questions involved in so complex a problem. It is only by contrast that we are enabled to appreciate what a wonderful boon refrigeration has become in its higher developments, and what prodigious progress has been made during the past few years, enabling us not only to preserve delicate products which previously entered immediately into consumption, but the influence exercised upon international trade can scarcely be estimated, so great has been the development through the opening of markets to remote communities, who otherwise would be debarred from participating in the world's great markets. Consequently one may be excused for showing some impatience when one hears remarks derogatory of the value of refrigeration, which at best should only be considered a convenient method of delaying that putrefaction and destruction of food products which is the inevitable destiny of all organized substances.

The cause of decay in food products is now pretty well understood, but, of course, the process and facility with which it occurs varies largely with different substances. Unquestionably they all have their origin in some form of fermentation, which, if uninterrupted, finally develops into putrefaction. The investigations of Pasteur and other bacteriologists demonstrates beyond all question that the final stage is due to the presence of living organisms, and differs from fermentation in being accompanied by the evolution of fetid and noxious gases, and is particularly active in those substances rich in nitrogen, such as flesh and all animal products, eggs, milk, butter, etc. The micro-organisms or bacteria which are the source and cause of decay in putrefaction, are always present in the atmosphere in the form of spores or seedlings which readily attach themselves to perishable products, when, if conditions are favorable, develop rapidly, to the ultimate destruction of the product. Now, if fermentation and putrefaction are due to the action of living organisms, then it must appear that if we in any way can

control the activity of these infesting germs we possess a method by which we can prolong the existence of the product. There are several methods by which this is accomplished but refrigeration is the only safe and reliable process so far discovered by which the original and characteristic properties of the product can be conserved. All other methods injure, to a more or less extent, some of these desirable and necessary qualities. It must not, however, be assumed that refrigeration destroys the cause of this decay, or in any way renders these organisms innocuous. All that can be claimed for it is the ability to control their activity. Even with the lowest temperatures procurable it is impossible to destroy the life of such germs.

In 1870 Cohn subjected bacteria to temperatures below zero without destroying their vitality.

Melsus used temperatures procured from solid carbonic acid in which he exposed yeast plants and vaccine lymph without permanently injuring these germs.

Pictet and Young subjected various bacteria to a temperature of 94 deg. Fah. below zero, and, finally, for 20 hours, to 202 deg. Fah. below zero with the same result: yeast ferment showed no alteration under the microscope, but lost its power of fermentation during exposure; bacillus anthracis and several other micro-organisms were still able to develop their virulence when injected into living animals.

In 1885 Coleman and McKendrick exposed 30 samples of fresh meat placed in 2 oz. phials carefully closed by corks and sealed with wax. Six samples each were exposed for 65 hours respectively to temperatures of zero, 20 deg., 29 deg., 40 deg., and 79 deg. below zero, and within 12 hours after removal to warm room signs of putrefaction were established. And similar results were obtained when samples were exposed for one hundred hours to 117 deg. Fah. below zero. Samples of fresh milk hermetically sealed and subjected to a temperature of 79 deg. Fah. below zero curdled when brought into a warm room, proving that certain germs infesting milk cannot be destroyed by low temperatures.

From the above reliable data it may now, to some extent at least, be appreciated why cold storage products may break down after

removal from the cold rooms into warm temperatures, but, what is of still greater importance, it illustrates the necessity of placing commodities intended for long storage into a cold, pure and germless atmosphere with as little delay as possible so as to minimize the danger of infection.

Investigations have demonstrated that the activity of these organisms varies with different species, some of which retain their vitality, although more or less impaired, down to 32 deg. Fah. Consequently, with a number of products carried at temperatures above freezing, if previously infected, fermentative processes may continue during storage, although very greatly retarded, but which develop into a marvellous activity when the goods are removed to warm atmosphere, and particularly during the summer months when humidity prevails, which, as we have shown in previous articles, is the condition most favorable for the fecundity and development of bacteria.

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It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

FOR LITERATURE and SAMPLES APPLY TO

EDWARD H. BUEHLER,
134 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
P. J. TORMEY,
320 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

FARBENFABRIKEN OF ELBERFELD CO.
SELLING AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

ST. JOSEPH

Receipts of cattle last week, 6,519; previous week, 6,156; same week a year ago, 5,745. The demand was strong from the buyers and activity marked the trade for most part of the week. Good fat heaves held fully steady, but other kinds declined 15 to 25c. Best heaves sold up to 7.25, which was the highest point of the season at South St. Joseph as well as at other river points. The cow and heifer has been top-heavy of late, and prices generally slumped 25 to 50c., with instances of beef fat heifers breaking 75c. Good weighty feeders and well bred yearlings were in demand and values advanced 10 to 15c., but other kinds were in dull request and prices were barely steady.

Supplies of hogs last week, 29,318; previous week, 29,138; same week a year ago, 37,050. The demand from all the buyers was urgent and the market has plenty of activity, with competition sharp for supplies in the face of the fact that local values continue to rule higher than at eastern points. The quality averaged good to choice and while the average weight was heavier than the preceding week it showed a slight decrease with a year ago. Prices to-day ranged from 6.95 to 7.35 with the bulk of sales at 7.00 to 7.25.

Arrivals in the sheep department last week, 18,678; previous week, 19,211; same week a year ago, 18,819. The market continues to show much activity with all of the buyers eager for supplies. Colorado lambs and ewes make up a liberal share of the offerings as yet, the quality of which was generally good to choice. The week closed with lambs selling steady to 10c. higher and mutton grades 10 to 15c. to the better. To-day best Colorado lambs sold at 7.00 with the bulk at 6.95. Best Colorado wethers brought 6.30 and the bulk of the ewes at 5.75. Last week the top for Colorado lambs was 7.05, which is the high water mark at South St. Joseph this season as well as at other river points.

ST. LOUIS

(Special letter to The National Provisioner from the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, April 26th, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.—Cattle, 11,034; hogs, 20,200; sheep, 5,973.

CATTLE.—Native cattle arrived in moderate numbers, and receipts included a few loads which, while not strictly choice or fancy, were good enough to bring \$6.90 to \$7.10. The pretty good classes close about the same as last week, but common and medium grades of light weight steers are 15 to 25c. lower than last Saturday. There was a liberal supply of cow and heifer butcher stuff on sale. A good demand prevailed for choice grades and prices held fully steady; medium and pretty good kinds, which constituted the larger part of the arrivals, close 25c. lower, while the decline on the medium classes amounts to from 30 to 50c. Buyers are discriminating against half-fat cows and heifers which have been grazed on grass and wheat. Consignments of stockers and feeders were light; best grades ruled steady, but common and medium ones are fully 25c. lower. There was a good inquiry at steady prices for best milk cows with calves; and while the medium grades also sold about steady, sales were slow. Bulk of milkers brought from \$29 to \$41. The veal calf market held steady, with bulk selling from \$5 to \$5.75. Quarantine receipts were light. Choice grades close steady, medium to good 10 to 15c. lower, and common ones 25 to 40c. lower. During the week bulk of steers brought \$5.25 to \$6.00; cows and heifers \$3.30 to \$4.25; stags and oxen \$4 to \$5.25; bulls \$2.50 to \$3.35; calves \$2.50 to \$4.75; yearlings \$3 to \$5.25.

HOGS.—The week's receipts were light. An indifferent feeling prevailed the first few

days and prices declined about 15c., but quite a reaction took place later in the week, and values advanced 15 to 20c. on best grades. The Eastern demand having been slack, pigs have not advanced as much as heavy grades. The top yesterday was \$7.50; but to-day, though the general market is quoted steady, shows a top of only \$7.35. A good clearance was made at following values: Butchers and packers \$6.90 to \$7.35; Yorkers and shippers, \$6.75 to \$7.20; heavy pigs \$6.15 to \$6.75; light pigs \$5.50 to \$6.15; rough heavies \$6.25 to \$7.

SHEEP.—Under light receipts, market is strong and active on all grades, and closes 15c. higher all around, which puts in on the highest basis for many years. We quote following prices: Best sheep \$5.75 to \$6.25; best lambs \$6.50 to \$7; best bucks \$4.50 to \$5.00; spring lambs \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Purchases were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,547	6,824	3,074
Nelson Morris & Co. .	2,747	3,578	2,915
St. Louis D. B. Co. .	2,582	2,514	95
Armour & Co.	556		
S. & S.	87		
Kingman & Co.		600	
Butchers	583	1,680	454
Eastern Account.		3,099	

CATTLE.—Quarantine cattle close 10c. lower than last Saturday. Best grades of native cattle are unchanged, but the medium to good grades of butcher stuff show a further decline of about 50c. as compared with last week's close.

HOGS.—The extreme top to-day was \$7.40, or 5c. higher than Saturday's top, while the bulk of the hogs are unchanged as compared with the same day.

SHEEP.—Receipts light, and the market ruled steady.

How Kidderminster Butchers Help a Fellow Trader

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., Mr. William Wilkes, butcher, of Kidderminster, was the surprised and gratified recipient of a very handsome gift. It will probably be remembered that Mr. Wilkes, overcome by distressful circumstances, rashly attempted to take his life, but was prevented by the courage and prompt action of his sister. Much sorrow was expressed for the unfortunate man, and this led to a practical effort to help him to regain his former prosperity. Mr. A. Oram (a retired butcher) and other well-wishers, in conjunction with the local Master Butchers' Association, opened a subscription list, which reached the total of £52 or thereabouts, there being more than 200 subscribers in sums ranging from £2 2s. to 2d. This was not all the Master Butchers' Association did. Through their secretary, Mr. H. Matthew, an appeal was made to Mr. Wilkes' creditors, with the result that those to whom he owed small sums forgave him, while the large creditors accepted a composition of 2s. 6d. in the £. After payment a sum of £30 was handed over to Mr. Wilkes, together with the receipts for the whole of his debts. This generous action goes to prove the truth of the old saying, "Many can help one whereas one cannot help many." The gratifying result achieved owes its initiation and favorable conclusion entirely to the influence of the Master Butchers' Association, and we are given to understand that this is not the first and only case, but one of many, showing the value of united efforts, and amply justifying the existence of the Federation in "Carpetopolis."—London Meat Trades Journal.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

LIVE STOCK

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, April 23.....	15,564	1,479	24,315	11,959
Thursday, April 24.....	5,635	1,254	13,767	11,092
Friday, April 25.....	1,381	246	14,101	2,860
Saturday, April 26.....	220	44	10,373	1,056
Monday, April 28.....	17,774	337	31,940	16,190
Tuesday, April 29.....	2,765	4,406	19,174	9,918
Wednesday, April 30.....	18,000	1,500	35,000	14,000

Week thus far.....	38,539	6,243	86,114	40,108
Same time last week.....	39,283	6,772	84,018	36,734
Cor. time 1901.....	46,478	5,857	92,927	49,327
Total last week.....	46,519	8,316	122,259	51,740
Previous week.....	51,133	8,476	142,595	59,737
Cor. week 1901.....	55,844	4,936	143,051	78,874
Cor. week 1900.....	47,836	4,321	141,791	62,427

Shipments—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, April 23.....	2,716	60	4,584	1,838
Thursday, April 24.....	2,942	30	3,834	1,651
Friday, April 25.....	2,328	167	3,581	232
Saturday, April 26.....	340	11	2,286	685
Monday, April 28.....	3,646	4	7,302	1,187
Tuesday, April 29.....	2,334	241	2,113	...
Wednesday, April 30.....	3,500	100	5,000	2,000

Range of Cattle Values

Extra good heaves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	6.50@7.25
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	6.00@6.50
Fair to medium, shipping ex. steers.	5.50@6.00
Plain to common beef steers.	5.00@5.50
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50@5.00
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50@5.25
Fair to medium feeders.	3.50@4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.	3.50@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.	4.50@5.50
Bulls, common to medium.	3.50@4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.	5.00@5.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	4.00@5.00
Common to good canning cows.	2.00@3.00
Veal, Calves, common to fancy.	4.00@5.00
Corn-fed Western steers.	6.00@6.75
Fed Texas steers.	5.75@6.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	4.00@5.00

Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy.	7.30@...
Selected medium and heavy butchers.	7.05@7.25
Good to choice heavy packing.	7.00@7.15
Fair to good heavy packing.	6.85@7.05
Good to choice heavy mixed.	6.90@7.00
Good to choice light mixed.	6.65@6.80
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.	6.65@6.85
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	5.70@6.20
Rough, stags and throwouts.	5.75@6.50

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	5.65@6.25
Good to choice native wethers.	5.00@6.00
Medium to choice mixed natives.	4.50@5.50
Good to prime Western muttons.	5.75@6.25
Fair to choice fat ewes.	4.50@5.50
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	3.50@4.50
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.	3.00@3.75
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	4.75@5.50
Lambs, poor to fair.	5.00@6.00
Lambs, good to fancy.	6.00@7.15
Spring lambs.	8.00@9.00

Packers' Purchases Last Week

Armour & Co.	27,800
Anglo-American.	9,700
Boyd & Lunham.	5,400
Continental Packing Co.	5,500
T. J. Lipton & Co.	5,400
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,600
Nelson Morris & Co.	5,500
Swift & Company.	24,400
S. & S.	4,500
City butchers.	5,100
Total	98,900

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—Any doubt that may have been entertained regarding the shortage in the supply of hogs must have been dispelled by the receipts for the month of April falling short of the same month last year by over 50,000; and those who have maintained since the first of the year that this shortage must sooner or later be felt are having their predictions verified and their judgment vindicated.

Of course, such a shortage could not help but have its effect on the market, and when supported and buttressed by a moderate shipping and fresh-meat demand is sufficient to account for the prevailing high prices, the first two days of the week reaching the high point of the season, hogs in several instances selling as high as 7.40.

On the other hand, the packers have done and are doing their level best to stem the tide and change the current of events, and in this they are aided and abetted by an indifferent provision market, by the agitation in newspapers and prosecution of Government officials against the so-called meat combine and a curtailment of shipping orders, resulting to-day (Wednesday) in a decline of fully 10c., closing at the low point.

It is also believed by the trade generally that these prices are a little strained, and whenever the receipts are a little above the average we may look for a drop in values. The Missouri River markets have been liberally supplied with hogs this week, and as prices in those centres are nearly, if not quite up to Chicago quotations, their markets also weakened and ruled lower.

We look for liberal receipts the balance of this week and would not be surprised if prices yield still further; but, as stated above, while the supply to come forward may not be excessive, these hogs are selling very high and a slump in the market may be looked for at any time. The bulk of the good hogs are selling from 7.00@7.25, with light and under-weights at the usual discount.

CATTLE.—The surprise of the week in the cattle department occurred on Monday, when the receipts were not to exceed 18,000 head, and no one doubted the market would rule strong and possibly higher. However, the packers and Eastern shippers held back and refused to operate unless at a decline of 10 @20c. from the high prices prevalent at the close of last week, and a further concession of 20@25c. had to be made to-day, making a decline so far this week of 25@50c. on all grades of fat cattle. Whether this reaction has been brought about by the hubbub raised over the so-called beef trust, or is the natural and necessary reaction from the prevailing high prices, is hard to say. However, the good consumptive demand that has dominated the market this year seems to be somewhat impaired, and it would not be surprising to see some further reduction in the price of beef cattle before the end is reached. Stocker, feeders and butcher stock are also 25c. lower than last Monday.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been quite moderate this week, but the demand was correspondingly small. The trade ruled slow but steady most of the time, except to-day when the market is 10c. lower, both sheep and lambs sharing in this decline. The market has opened steady to strong every morning and closed weak and 10c. lower every day, which indicates that prices are about as high as the packers are inclined to go under present conditions.

FAT CATTLE COMING.

Advices from Cheyenne, Wyo., say: "Leading stockmen here say that the cattle industry in Wyoming is in a flattering condition, due to a great extent to the late winter which was very favorable. There were no losses to speak of, either among cattle, horses or sheep, and among cattle the loss was comparatively nothing. The ranges remained fairly good throughout the winter and late snows and early rains have started the grass in all sections much earlier than usual. There will be no shortage of marketable cattle when the shipping season opens, and if any change from last season, the shipments will be heavier. This will be accounted for by the fact that owners held back everything last season that was not in prime condition, with the result that larger numbers of fine beef cattle will go to market from Wyoming this year than last especially if the season is a good one for grass. Wyoming cattlemen who range their herds in South Dakota say the same conditions prevail in that state as in this.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.82½	9.87½	9.82½	9.87½
July	9.95	10.00	9.95	10.00

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.25
July	9.37½	9.40	9.35	9.40

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	16.72½	16.77½	16.70	16.77½
July	16.97½	16.97½	16.95	16.97½

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.92½	10.07½	9.92½	10.00
July	10.05	10.20	10.05	10.10

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.37½
July	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.47½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	16.80	16.95	16.80	16.80
July	17.05	17.15	16.97½	17.02½

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.00	10.05	9.97½	10.05
July	10.00	10.15	10.10	10.12

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.37½	9.45	9.37½	9.42½
July	9.50	9.52½	9.50	9.50

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	16.75	16.85	16.75	16.77½
July	17.05	17.07½	16.97½	17.00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.95	10.00	9.87½	9.87½
July	10.05	10.07½	9.97½	9.97½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.37½	9.37½	9.35	9.35
July	9.42½	9.47½	9.40	9.40

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	16.67½	16.75	16.55	16.55
July	16.90	16.95	16.80	16.80

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	9.92½	10.10	9.92½	10.10
Sept.	10.10	10.17½	10.00	10.17½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	9.35	9.50	9.35	9.50
Sept.	9.40	9.57½	9.40	9.57½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	16.65	17.00	16.65	16.97½
Sept.	16.82½	17.07½	16.77½	17.07½

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.15	10.22½	10.15	10.15
Sept.	10.25	10.32½	10.22½	10.22½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	9.57½	9.57½	9.45	9.50
Sept.	9.65	9.65	9.52½	9.52½

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	17.05	17.22½	17.02½	17.02½
Sept.	17.20	17.30	17.10	17.12½

We save in buying and can afford to be liberal in selling.

Honesty is the only policy, and all customers are good friends.

Economy leads to wealth. To miss these values is extravagance.

Demonstrating how little we care for cost when we want results.

Small profits, of course, but that's our lookout. You profit by the saving.

"A fault confessed is half redressed." We confess to being overloaded on these ties and pay for our fault by foregoing the profit.

A good driver turns in a small space—a good merchant turns on a small profit.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.36
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lb., ½ doz. to case	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

	Per doz.
Solid	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.
Fluids	
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	Superior. \$3.00 Clarified. \$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20 4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.50 8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	12.75 13.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.	.90 1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef	\$13.50
Plate beef	12.50
Extra mess beef	11.00
Prime mess beef	11.50
Beef hams	20.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets	13
Insides	14
Outsides	12½
Knuckles	14½
Reg. cloads	11½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams	12-14 av. a	12½
Skinned hams	16-18 av. a	13½
Shoulders		9
Picnics	6-8 av. a	9
Breakfast bacon		15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	a	10½
Hocks	a	5½
Dry salt spare ribs	3	3½
Pork Tenderloins	.20	a
Pork loins	a	12½
Spare ribs	6½	a
Trimmines	a	7½
Boston butts	a	10
Cheek meat	5	a
Leaf lard	10½	a
Skinned shoulders	a	9½

BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	F. O. B., Kansas City.
No. 1.	No. 1.
No. 2.	No. 2.
No. 3.	No. 3.
No. 4.	No. 4.

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4½ a	5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10½ a	11½
Borax	7½ a	8
Sugar—		
Pure open kettle	a	3½
White clarified	a	4
Plantation granulated	4½ a	4¾
Yellow clarified	a	3½
Salt—		
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.		\$2.20
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.		1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton		3.00
Michigan gran., carlots per ton		2.60
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.		1.25

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100ft.	a	16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	a	57
Beef bungs, each	a	12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt	a	45
Hog bungs, each	a	10
Medium, each	a	4½
Small, each	a	1½
Sheep casings, per bundle	a	62½

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb	@ 7.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb.....	6.50	@ 6.75
Grassers.....		
Buttermilks.....		

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@ 7.30
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.30
Hogs, light to medium.....	@ 7.35
Pigs.....	@ 7.40
Roughs.....	6.30 @ 6.40

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

State lambs, best.....	7.75 @
State lambs, medium to fair.....	7.25 @ 7.50
State lambs, culls.....	6.00 @ 7.00
Clipped lambs, choice.....	6.75 @ 7
Clipped lambs, med. to good.....	6 @ 6.75
Export sheep.....	6.75 @ 7.00
Bucks.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Medium sheep.....	6.40 @ 6.60
Spring Lambs.....	3.90 @ 6.00

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Choice native, light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	9 3/4 @ 10
Choice Western, heavy.....	9 3/4 @ 10
Choice Western, light.....	9 @ 9 3/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Choice cows.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	8 1/4 @ 8
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 1/4 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	6 3/4 @ 7

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@ 11 1/2
Veals, good to choice.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	@ 8 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@ 8
Calves, country dressed, common to medium.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

State lambs, choice.....	@ 13 1/4
State lambs, medium, to good.....	12 1/2 @ 13
State lambs, common to fair.....	11 @ 12
State lambs, culls.....	8 @ 10
Sheep, best.....	@ 11 1/2
Sheep, good.....	@ 11 1/4
Sheep, fair to medium.....	10 @ 11
Spring Lambs.....	2.00 @ 8.00

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Turkeys—Western young toms average best.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Turkeys—Poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Chickens, Phila. squab broilers, per pair.....	70 @ 90
Chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, fancy.....	65 @ 40
Chickens, Penn. broilers.....	90 @ 35
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, Dry, Western, scalded, avge. best.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, Southwestern.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	9 @ 11
Old Roosters, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Spring Ducklings, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	2.50 @ 2
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	@ 1.50

FROZEN

Turkeys—No 1, young hens.....	@ 18
Turkeys—Young toms.....	@ 18
Turkeys—No. 2.....	12 @ 14
Capons, fancy, large.....	17 @ 19
Chickens—Large, soft-meated, fancy.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Chickens—Average, No. 1.....	11 @ 12
Chickens—No. 2.....	7 @ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1.....	18 @ 19
Broilers—Scalded.....	16 @ 17
Fowls—No. 1.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls—No. 2.....	8 @ 9
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1.....	10 @ 11

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/4 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 12 1/4
Dried beef sea.....	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Picked bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 14
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13 @ 13 1/2

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, per lb.....	@ 11
Roosters, old per lb.....	@ 7
Turkeys, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80

Ducks, Southern & Southwestern per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.....	75 @ 90
Pigeons, mixed, per pair.....	35 @ 40

GAME

English snipe, per doz.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Golden plover, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Grass plover, per doz.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....	1.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair.....	75 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	40 @ 60
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.....	40 @ 50
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing.....	30 @ 40
Wild duck, common.....	20 @ 25

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	4 @ 5
Cod, heads on, market.....	3 @ 4
Halibut, gray.....	7 @ 8
White Halibut.....	9 @ 10
Bluefish, live.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Eels, skin on.....	4 @ 5
Eels, skinned.....	4 @ 5
Lobsters, large.....	14 @ 15
Lobsters, medium.....	10 @ 11
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	20 @ 25
Haddock.....	3 @ 4
Flounders large.....	3 @ 4
Boiling Bass.....	10 @ 12
Pan Bass.....	8 @ 10
Southern sea bass, live.....	10 @ 12 1/2
Western salmon, steel head.....	12 1/2 @ 14
Chinook Salmon, live.....	@ 15
Salmon, silver, frozen.....	@ 15
King fish, Southern.....	4 @ 5
Pompano.....	15 @ 20
Red Snappers, small.....	10 @ 12 1/2
Red Snappers, large.....	6 @ 7
White Perch.....	3 @ 6
Sea Trout.....	6 @ 7
Native Roe, Shad.....	40 @ 50
Native Buck, Shad.....	18 @ 20

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	23 @ 24
Creamery, firsts.....	22 @ 23 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	@ 22
State dairy, half tubs, fancy.....	21 @ 22
State dairy, half tubs, firsts.....	21 @ 21 1/2
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	19 1/2 @ 21 1/2
State dairy, tubs, etc.....	19 @ 22
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	19 1/2 @ 19 1/4
Western factory, choice.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Western factory, common to good.....	18 @ 19 1/4
Renovated Butter, fancy.....	21 @ 20
Renovated Butter, common to choice.....	18 @ 20
Packing Stock.....	18 @ 19

CHEESE

OLD

State, full cream, small, Full made, col'd fancy 13.....	@ 13 1/4
State, full cream, small, full m'de, white fancy 13.....	@ 13 1/4
State, full cream, small, Full made, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
State, full c., small, good to prime.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
State, full cream, large, full made, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/4
State, full cream, large, full made, choice.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
State, full cream, large, good to prime.....	11 @ 11 1/4
State, full cream, com. to fair.....	9 @ 10 1/4

NEW

State full cream, small, colored, choice.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
State, full cream, small, col. fair to g'd.....	10 1/2 @ 11
State, full cream, small, white, choice.....	11 @ 11 1/4
State, full cream em'l. white, fair to g'd.....	10 @ 10 1/2
State, full cream, large, colored, choice.....	@ 11
State, full cream, large, white, choice.....	10 1/2 @ 11
State, light skims, small, choice.....	9 1/2 @ 10
State, light skims, large, choice.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
State, part skims, prime.....	8 @ 8 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good.....	7 @ 7 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	4 @ 5
State, full skims.....	3 @ 3 1/4

EGGS

QUOTATIONS AT MARK

Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select-ed fancy.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Nearby State and Penna., fresh gathered, avge. prime.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Western, storage selections, per doz.....	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Western, regular packings, good to choice.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Kentucky, selected, fancy.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Kentucky, regular packings, primet.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Tennessee, and other Southern, prime.....	@ 16
Tennessee, fair to good.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/4
Checks, per doz.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Fresh gathered, dirties, per doz.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/4
Duck Eggs, per doz.....	18 @ 23
Goose Eggs, per doz.....	20 @ 25

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	8c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

BONES, HOOFB, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$250. @ 260.

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
Blind Ribby sheep.....	\$3.25 @ 3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.25
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs.....	60 @ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per leg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	40
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	60
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.....	45
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	45 1/2
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	45 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/2

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
I extra.....	14
IX.....	13
IX, moulding.....	11 1/2
IX.....	10
IX.....	9
IX.....	21
IX.....	17
IX.....	16
IX.....	15
IX.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00 a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.15 a 2.25
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50 a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.30 a 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.42 1/2 a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00 a 21.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00 a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50 a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00 a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate.....	22.00 a 22.80
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.50 a 12.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30 a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.90 a 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	2.97 1/2 a 3.12 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.85 a 2.90
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90 a 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25 a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88 a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future.....	

shipment	1.80	a	1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a	1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2	a	2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	39	a	40

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white	22	23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15	16
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	15
Pepper, shot.....	15	16
Allspice.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
Coriander.....	34	35
Mace.....	42	45

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	12
Oil cake	7/	8c.	11
Bacon	10/	15/	12
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	12
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/8	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large seaports berth terms, May 1/7 1/2 @ 1/9 Cork for May 2/1 1/2 @ 2/3.

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb.	.17
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	each	1.53
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	per lb.	.13
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb.	.11
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	each	1.30
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.....	per lb.	.13
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb.	.11
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb.	.11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	1.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece	1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece	1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece	1.00
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece	1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece	1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece	1.10
Branded kips.....	piece	.90
Branded skins.....	piece	.50

LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, 10.47; city steam, 9.90@10.20; refined continent, 10.70; refined South America, tcs., 11.25; refined South America kegs, 12.40; compound, 8.50@8.75.

HOG MARKETS—MAY 2

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; 10c. higher; 6.50@7.30.
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 3,500; 5c. higher; 6.40@7.25.
OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,000; 10c. higher; 6.50@7.20.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; strong; 6.30@7.20.
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5@10c. higher; 6.85@7.25.
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 30 cars; strong; 6.50@7.30.
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; higher; 6.85@7.25.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

The ammoniate market is quiet, buyers generally showing little interest in futures at present prices. Western material is high, and producers claim small stocks. The high grade tankage 6 and 12 months contracts are still unsold on basis of \$2.00 and 10 Chicago. Large sales are reported of the prospective Chesapeake Bay fish catch.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1-2 and 15 per cent., \$23.50@24 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$22@22.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.05 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.15@2.17 1-2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent.,

\$2.37 1-2@2.40 and 10 per unit, c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia for prompt shipment, \$2.95 to \$3, c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The important news this week in the oleo business is the report from Washington that both Houses of Congress have passed the Oleo Bill, which now goes to the President for signature. The bill provides that colored butterine will have to pay 10 cents per pound internal revenue tax, and uncolored butterine a quarter of a cent, this bill to take effect July 1st. The present internal revenue tax on butterine is 2 cents.

The effect of the bill will not be felt till after it takes effect in July, and it is likely that it will be attacked on constitutional grounds. Some are inclined to think that the courts will set the bill aside.

The passage of the bill has had no effect on the oleo oil market, prices of same have advanced considerably since last week and are now at the highest figures we have seen since 1894. Neutral lard is equally high, and cotton oil has made an advance for the week and likely to become dearer later on.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 2.—Closing—Beef strong; extra India mess, 100s. Pork strong; prime mess Western 76s. Hams—Firm; short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s. 6d. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 50s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 52s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 52s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 52s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 52s.; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 51s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 40s. Lard—Firm; prime Western in tierces, 51s.; American refined in pails, 50s. 9d. Butter—Finest United States firm, 95s. Cheese firm; American finest white, 58s.; American finest colored, 60s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 30s. Turpentine—Spirits strong, 33s. 3d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1 1-2d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7 1-8d. Linseed oil firm, 31s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS

	May 1, 1902.	Apr. 1, 1902.
Bacon, boxes.....	11,900	15,900
Hams, boxes.....	3,790	5,500
Shoulders, boxes.....	3,790	4,800
Cheese, boxes.....	29,000	53,800
Butter, cwts.....	1,300	1,900
Lard, tcs.....	5,800	4,500
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	1,360	1,120

CATTLE

April 24, 1901. April 23, 1902.
Extra good beeves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....\$3.35@5.90 6.75@7.35

Good to choice beeves, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.....	5.00@5.40	6.00@6.75
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	4.35@5.00	5.75@6.25
Plain to common beef steers	4.25@4.75	5.50@6.00

HOGS

Extra prime heavy.....	5.65@6.05	6.70@7.17
Selected medium and heavy butchers	5.70@6.02	6.60@7.12 1/2
Good to choice light mixed.....	5.65@5.95	6.35@6.85

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings	4.30@4.80	5.50@6.25
Lambs	4.75@5.25	6.50@7.25

NO SHOW FOR PITTSBURG.

In consequence of the removal of the Central Stock Yards to Herr's Island some time during October, the city of Pittsburg is to lose one of its annual entertaining features. The management of the Central Stock Yards have decided to abandon giving the usual fat stock show, which for several years past has become a recognized institution. Thousands of people will be disappointed and thousands will miss the usual great exhibition. The city of Philadelphia, however, will give a great fat stock show, to be held during the last week of November, and from present indications it promises to be the greatest fat stock show ever held in the United States.—Live Stock Journal.

To Advertisers

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